

JUPITER
GENERALhas a net-work of agen-
cies throughout the
country.

J7

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

JUPITER
GENERALhas claim settling agent
throughout the world.

J8

VOL. XXVI NO. 102

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938

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UNITED FRONT AGAINST FEDERATION

Gandhi-Jinnah Talks
'In Camera'Bright Prospects Of
Communal UnityMahatma Leaving For Frontier
To-day: Subhas Will Arrive
In Bombay On May 11

Enquiries made in informed circles go to show that the Gandhi-Jinnah conversations that took place on Thursday would definitely lead to a final settlement of Hindu-Muslim problem in the country and before long would result in the entire country putting up a united front against the third party.

SETTLEMENT INEVITABLE

THOUGH PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE COMMUNAL QUESTION HAD FAILED, IT IS STATED THAT THE SITUATION TO-DAY IN THE COUNTRY WAS ENTIRELY CHANGED. AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT WAS INEVITABLE AND WAS BOUND TO BE REACHED, BEFORE LONG, IN THE VERY NATURE OF THINGS IT CANNOT BE THE USUAL PROLONGED TALKS, ULTIMATELY ENDING IN SMOKE.

THE VERY FACT THAT BOTH GANDHIJI AND MR. JINNAH APPROACHED THE PROBLEM AS FRIENDS AND NOT AS CONTESTING PARTIES TO AN ISSUE, SHOWS THAT THE PROSPECTS OF AN UNDERSTANDING ARE VERY BRIGHT.

The discussions between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah were of a general nature and each tried to understand the other's viewpoint. The conversations, which lasted exactly three hours, were of a cordial nature and Gandhiji should have understood very well what would be the broad outlines of an agreement on which Mr. Jinnah would agree to arrive at a settlement.

A Forerunner

The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting was preliminary in nature and was a forerunner of several such talks to come, leading to a Conference of certain leaders where

WHEN BOSE WILL
MEET JINNAH

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The Associated Press reliably understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, will meet Mr. M. A. Jinnah, shortly at Bombay, in connection with Hindu-Muslim parleys. It is further understood that as a result of to-day's talks between Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah, certain concrete propositions have emerged, and these will form the subject of discussion between the presidents of the Congress and the Muslim League.

Mr. Bose will, in all probability reach Bombay before May 11, when the particulars of Gandhi-Jinnah talks will be made available to him, before he sees Mr. Jinnah.—A. P.

the details of the agreement might be thrashed out. The preliminary meeting seems to have removed the misunderstandings and paved the way for better understanding.

Gandhiji, who leaves for the Frontier to-night will place the results of his conversation with Mr. Jinnah, before the Congress Working Committee on his return from the tour. After ascertaining the views of his colleagues, Gandhiji may see Mr. Jinnah again. The second conversation may result in a kind of conference between the Congress and the League to discuss the details of an agreement. Gandhiji is not

GANDHI-JINNAH
STATEMENT

THE FOLLOWING JOINT STATEMENT WAS ISSUED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE TALKS:—
"WE HAD THREE HOURS' FRIENDLY CONVERSATION OVER THE HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION AND THE MATTER WILL BE PURSUED FURTHER. THE PUBLIC WILL BE INFORMED IN DUE COURSE OF ITS DEVELOPMENTS."

seeing Mr. Jinnah to-day (Friday).

It appears that Gandhiji, who was closeted with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the morning, took his massage and bath and immediately started for Mr. Jinnah's residence without taking his food. It was expected that the conversations would be broken early on Thursday to be resumed to-day. Immediately after Gandhiji reached Mr. Jinnah's residence, discussion over the communal question started without any formalities and the leaders had a heart-to-heart talk.

After an hour and half's concentrated talk on the broad outlines of the problem, Mr. Jinnah came to his study to take a file containing some papers, possibly referring to some of the Muslim demands. The conversations then continued till they finally concluded the first stage of negotiations.

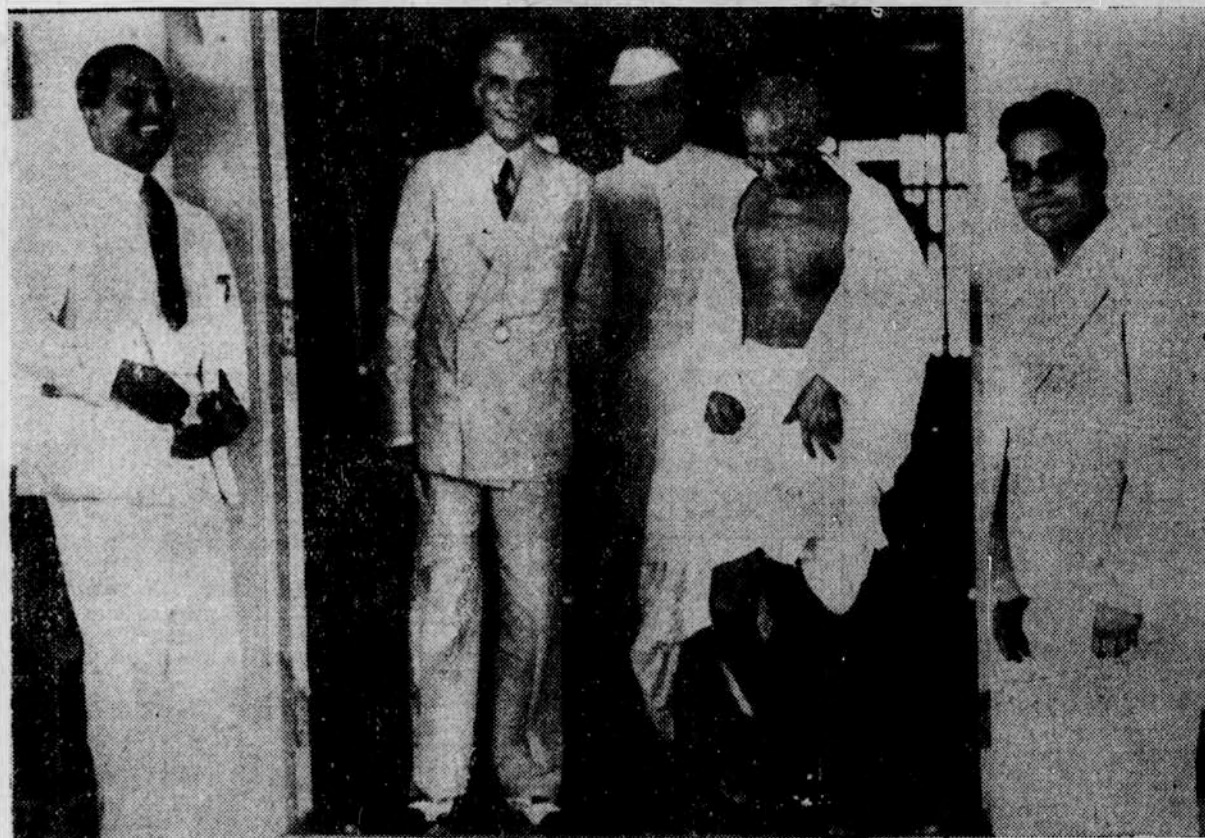
As result of three hours' concentrated talk on empty stomach in addition to the strain due to train journey, Gandhiji's blood pressure shot up above 200. It came down in the evening, after he had been treated by Dr. Miss Sushila Nair, sister of Mr. Pyarelal Sharma. Gandhiji took his food at 3 p.m.

ON JUHU BEACH

In the evening, he had his usual walk on the Juhu beach, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Seth Jammalal Bajaj and Sjt. Mahadev Desai. The prayer took place at 7 p.m. on the beach and among those that attended the

(Continued on Page 7 Col 4)

They Met For Hindu-Muslim Unity



Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mahadeo Desai leaving Mr. Jinnah's bungalow after the momentous talks. Photo shows: Mr. Jinnah (Left), Mahadeo Desai (centre back) and Mahatma Gandhi (right), while two newspapermen (extreme left and right) are seen eagerly awaiting the emergence of the leaders to ferret out the trend of the talks.

Clove Dealers
Come To TermsBoycott Committee Raises
Picketing Sequel To
Agreement

The negotiations between Sardar Vallabhbhai and Mr. Huseinbhai Laljee on behalf of the Clove Boycott Committee, and Messrs. Haji Habib Haji Sheriff Seth and Ahmed Peer Mahomed, Clove dealers, on the other have come to a satisfactory end.

The following statement has been issued by the Secretary of the Clove Boycott Committee:

"AT A MEETING OF THE CLOVE BOYCOTT COMMITTEE HELD UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL THIS EVENING, THE PROTRACTED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE CLOVE DEALERS AND THE COMMITTEE CAME TO AN END AND A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT WAS REACHED BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE CLOVE DEALERS.

Guarantee Given

Seth Habib Haji Sheriff and Sait Ahmed Peer Mohamed have, on behalf of the Clove Merchants, given a guarantee to keep the 1,250 bales of cloves, which were being picketed, in safe custody and not to dispose them in any manner during a certain agreed period. They have also given a guarantee that they will not directly or indirectly import or deal in any more cloves till the dispute between the Zanzibar Government and the Indians in Zanzibar is settled.

The Congress on this condition agreed to remove the pickets and release the clove bags from the Customs House.

United States Indignant
REACTIONS TO GOERING'S DECREE

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Officials of the State Department, referring to Gen. Goering's Decree, declare that the utilisation and confiscation of Jewish American property in Germany, undoubtedly will lead to international complications.

The United States diplomatic consular officials will scrutinise the operations of it. New York Congress representatives are already expressing their indignation.

Mr. Dickstein, denouncing the Decree, stated that he would introduce a bill to prevent American money from flowing into Germany. Mr. Sirovich compared the Decree with the Anti-Jewish decrees of Spanish Inquisition.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND
ANGLO-FRENCH
TALKS

LONDON, April 28.

It is understood that the problem of Czechoslovakia was first examined when M. Daladier and M. Bonnet met at a conference with Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax at Downing Street this morning.

Despatches for the French Ministers, received at the last minute from Paris, indicated that the question was likely to assume even greater importance than at first expected.—Reuter.

'Very Serious
Danger Of War'Czech Govt.'s Document
For British & French
Ministers

PARIS, April 28.

"Le Temps" understands that the Czech Government have sent a document to London for British and French Ministers indicating the extent to which they are prepared to go to meet Herr Henlein's demands and how far they think the Nazis were prepared to press their campaign, stating that what Prague expects of its allies.

"Le Temps" adds that the document speaks of "a very serious danger of war."—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH
NON-STOP TALKS

LONDON, April 28.

The Anglo-French talks were practically a non-stop affair to-day for, after the morning session, the delegates continued informal discussion over the lunch given at 10 Downing Street, by Mr. Chamberlain and resumed formally immediately afterwards.

The vital question of Czechoslovakia is expected to come under review in the afternoon as the morning is understood to have been occupied with the question of relations with Italy and Spanish and Mediterranean problems.—Reuter.

(See Page 7)

HITLER'S PARTY FOR
ITALY

BERLIN, April 28.

An unusually powerful body of supporters will accompany Herr Hitler to Italy next Monday.

According to an official announcement, the party will comprise Herr Hitler, Herr Von Ribbentrop, Herr Hess, Herr Von Goebbels, Dr. Franke together with Commander-in-Chief Herr Keitel, Police Chief Herr Himmler and Press Chief Dr. Dietrich.—Reuter.

Inquiry Into
Mysore FiringGOVERNMENT'S DECISION
Validity Of Magistrate's Order
Challenged In High Court

BANGALORE, April 28.

It is understood that the Government of Mysore have decided to institute an inquiry into the incidents connected with the police firing at Viduraswatham on Monday last.

The question, whether the inquiry is to be conducted by a Committee or a single officer, has, it is learnt, not been decided as yet.—United Press.

A TEST CASE

BANGALORE, April 28.

A criminal revision petition, questioning the validity of the order issued by the District Magistrate of Mysore, prohibiting the hoisting of the National Flag at Shivapura and its vicinity and therefore, the legality of the sentence imposed upon those persons who intended to disobey the said order, was filed to-day before Mr. Justice Abdul Gani at the Mysore High Court.

The petitioner in this instance is the Bar Association of Mandya and was represented by Mr. Devoli Rao, its President.

GROUND FOR FILING IT
The principal ground for filing the petition is that the order of the District Magistrate of Mysore, issued under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Act, is vitiated by the fact that the District Magistrate had passed it from his headquarters in Mysore City, instead of passing it at Shivapura or a place in its vicinity.

On behalf of the petitioners, it is contended that an order of this kind could not be promulgated from afar, because the Magistrate who passed the order is expected to have first-hand knowledge of the conditions obtaining in the area to which the order is related.

"NOT AN OFFENCE"

It is further contended that the persons who have been convicted had not actually disobeyed the order. They had only declared their intention to disobey it, when they were arrested. It is added that, according to the Police Act of Mysore, an intention to disobey an order is not an offence.—United Press.

SEC. 144 AT

YELANDUR

YELANDUR (Mysore), April 28.

The Amildar Magistrate of Yelandur has promulgated an order, under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting from to-day for a period of two months the hoisting of the Congress Flags in any public place in the town of Yelandur and within five miles radius of it.—United Press.

AUTHORITIES'
TRAGIC
INDIFFERENCE

BANGALORE, April 28.

Mr. R. G. Gundappa Gowda, Acting President of the Mysore Congress Convention, after visiting Viduraswatham, where the Mysore Police opened fire on Monday last, has issued the following statement:

"Greater than even the tragedy of the actual shooting was the tragic indifference displayed by the authorities towards the wounded persons. No attempt was made by them to provide medical assistance to

those injured in the shooting. "Even to this day, patients with serious gun shot wounds, are lying on planks of small local Fund Dispensary at Goribidnur I felt my absolute helplessness when one of the patients asked me: "Why don't you send me to the Congress Hospital?"

"When the police and military could be rushed from Bangalore to fire on helpless crowds, why was it not possible for the same Government to rush some medical aid also?"

"Apart from the tragic incidents, great responsibility now lies on the Government and the public to render all possible help and assistance to those who had been rendered helpless and destitute by dearth of their protectors.

"To this end, the Mysore Congress has opened a Relief Fund and I appeal to the general public to send in their subscriptions generously."—United Press.

MADRAS SOCIALISTS
CONDEMN IT

MADRAS, April 28.

At a meeting of the citizens of Madras held at the High Court Beach, under the auspices of the

(Continued on Page 7 Col 6)

STOP PRESS

ANGLO-FRENCH DEFENCE

LONDON, April 28.

It is understood that the British and French Ministers have reached complete accord on vital question of co-ordination of Anglo-French Defence, with particular reference to air co-ordination and co-ordination of supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials essential in wartime.

ATHOLL RESIGNS

The Duchess of Atholl has resigned the post of National Government whip on account of "the failure of the Government to take adequate steps to secure the withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain before the signature of the Italian pact or to take action with other powers to safeguard peace in Central Europe and the shores of the north sea."—Peuter.

HAND TO HAND FIGHT

SARAGOSSA, April 28.

Nationalist forces are battling grimly in the South along the coast and near Teruel in drenching rainstorms; the Republicans have been heavily reinforced and are violently counter-attacking on the coastal plain of South Vinaros where the fighting is sanguinary and hand to hand while the Nationalist warships off the coast are effectively pounding the Republican positions.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—

Minimum Re. 1

CHHOOTA CHHOOTA ADVERTISEMENTS

are inserted in these columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Advertisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE

are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE

WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates for the post of Branch Manager at Bombay for a life office. Only influential hands need apply. Post Box No. 175, Lahore. (10166)

Wanted candidates to qualify Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Postal tuition. Apply British India Technical College, Sukkur, (Sind). (10021)

62. TO BE LET

To let from 1st June 2nd floor five rooms South-West Nanabhoj Lodge, 568, Hornumjee Adenwalla Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 95. Apply Dr. Meherbhai Kharaghat Petit House, Gowalla Tank. (10162)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Be Let—For Hindus. Rent very moderate, centrally situated, well-lighted flat, upper or lower, with fine airy, well-lighted rooms at "Dharam Kutir", (Tukaram Buildings), Chikalwadi, Tardeo. Inquire 7, Dharam Nivas, or the premises. (10168)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Dadar—Matunga Khalsa College Road, New Buildings, Nos. 516-A, 520-B. Three rooms, kitchen, gallery. All modern conveniences. Rent 42; 47; 52 Apply spot. Telephone: Sidhwa, 26111; 22367. (10159)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10164, "Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Calcutta Dental College & Hospital, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Offers a four-years' complete course in Dentistry, based on the Government of Bengal Dental Education Committee's curriculum. Session begins from July next. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal. (10151)

827. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents salary Rs. 100 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowances to push sales of Hosiery and other useful articles of Ludhiana. Apply for terms to—Seth S. R. Shamal & Co., (Regd.) Ludhiana (10121)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

FOR SALE—Offers for the purchase of (1) Two Cornish boilers, (2) One steam engine and (3) Two steam hammers, at the Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 16th day of May 1938.

Offers should be sealed and superscribed "Offer for boilers, steam engine and steam hammers at the Municipal Workshops," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 300/-.

The offerer shall not revoke the offer prior to the decision of the sanctioning authority is communicated to him and if he shall do so, the deposit amount made by him shall be absolutely forfeited to the Corporation. On the acceptance of the offer by the sanctioning authority, the offerer shall pay the balance of the purchase price within 10 days from the date such acceptance is communicated to him and on the offerer failing to pay within the time given to him aforesaid, the deposit made by him shall be absolutely forfeited to the Corporation.

Particulars of the plants offered for sale can be had from the office of the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

(Sd/-) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25-4-1938. (8437)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI RASULBAI, wife of Hasham Ibrahim Chaud of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

That any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise whatsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fuzandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 144 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under 'B' Ward No. 224 and Street No. 88 and New Street Nos. 238-240 and bearing survey No. 2005 and Cadastral Survey No. 80 of Mandvi Division and which all premises are situated at and on the west side of Nagdevi Street, otherwise known as Butcher Street or Kasal Moholla outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street or Butcher Street or Kasal Moholla, on or towards the North by the property of Currimbhoy Galabhoj, on or towards the West by sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy.

Bombay dated this 28th day of April, 1938.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

(8139)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re: M. P. BHARUCHA & SONS, a firm of Share & Stock Brokers. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our client Mr. MANCHERSHA MANECKJI BHARUCHA that the authority given to Mr. Homi M. P. Bharucha to settle the outstanding transactions of the firm of M. P. Bharucha & Sons, came to an end long ago and that Mr. Homi M. P. Bharucha has no longer any authority to act on behalf of the said firm of M. P. Bharucha & Sons. All persons dealing with him on behalf of the said firm will do so at their own risk.

Dated this 28th day of April 1938.

LAM & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Manchershah Maneckji Bharucha. (8434)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 501 of 1938.

BHIMJI RAMDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as a Share and Stock Broker at Stock Exchange Building Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

Dr. JOSE GEOFREDO RODRIGUES, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, whose former address was c/o Messrs. Souza & Co. Solicitors but whose present whereabouts are unknown to the plaintiff. Defendant.

Dr. JOSE GEOFREDO RODRIGUES

The defendant aforesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff has filed a suit against you inter alia for recovery of the sum of Rs. 3,600-2-6 with interest due thereon, for a declaration that the shares mentioned in the plaint herein were validly pledged with the Plaintiff by way of collateral security for the said sum of Rs. 3,600-2-6, for receiver costs and other reliefs.

Take further notice that the Court has fixed the 25th day of May, 1938, for the hearing of the suit when you are required to attend personally or by Advocate, and that in default of such appearance the suit will be heard in your absence.

Dated this 28th day of April 1938.

PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff. (8435)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENT JURISDICTION

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HUSSEINBHAI ALI-MAHOMED MEHJI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, who till his death carried on business in boots and shoes in partnership with the firm name of Messrs. Moosa Bros., at Patkai Mansion at Sir Ebrahim Rahimulla Road outside the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

(1) MOOSABHAI HUSSEINBHAI and (2) ESSABHAI HUSSEINBHAI, both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Ehandi Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioners. All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 4th day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 4th day of April, 1938.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH B. CHOTIA & CO.,

Petitioners' Attorneys. (8438)

Public Notices

WANTED

TWO JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, one in physical chemistry and the other in organic chemistry for the Indian Lac Research Institute, Namkum, for three years in the first instance. Pay in the scale Rs. 150-150-10-200 (E.B.)—15-305 with free unfurnished quarters of a house rent allowance of 10 per cent of pay in lieu thereof. High academic qualifications and research experience necessary. Return railway fares intermediate class allowed to candidates called for interview.

Applications with testimonials in triplicate should be addressed to the Director, Indian Lac Research Institute, P. O. Namkum, Ranchi and should reach him by the 15th of May 1938.

L. SEN,
Secretary,
Indian Lac Cess Committee,
Main Road, Ranchi.
The 26th April, 1938. (8436)

India's Best Scenic Picture OF THE HIMALAYAS

Directed By :— M. BHAVNANI
See KASHMIR & THE HIMALAYAS in Bombay — Also Volcanic Eruptions & Disasters
SEE TO-DAY AT:

KRISHNA
CINEMA: DUBASH THEATRE
Daily: 3 and 5-30 P.M.

3RD WEEK

Begins To-day

BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT SCREEN PLAY:

Nirmala

Starring

DEVIKA RANI

AND

ASHOK KUMAR

2 SHOWS DAILY:
2-45 & 5-30 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW:—
TO-MORROW: 10 A.M.

ROXY

TALKIES

ANNOUNCING

THE 8th WEEK of

LUTAROO

LALNA

A T

LAMINGTON

NADIA

INFORMS HER PATRONS THAT

LUTAROO

LALNA

WILL BE SHOWN

A T

EDWARD

KALBADEVI
DAILY AT: 3-30 & 6-30 P.M.

AND

LAMINGTON

LAMINGTON ROAD
*FRI, SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 & 5-30 P.M.

DAILY AT: 5-30 P.M.

SIMULTANEOUSLY

HARIPURA
CONGRESS TOPICAL WILL ALSO BE SHOWN AT BOTH THE PLACES

TO-DAY LAST TWO SHOWS OF

DEVADAS
AT
EDWARD

3-30 & 6-30 P.M.

INDIAN NURSES

REFUSE TO OBSERVE

DRESS REGULATIONS

Threat To Strike: Authorities Meet Their View-Point.

A storm gathered and abated in the Sir Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, when the Indian Nurses refused to observe the dress regulations by wearing the hood.

It is understood that the authorities have come round and met the Indian Nurses' point of view after considerable tussle.

When representative of the "Chronicle" called on the Principal Medical Officer of the hospital to confirm the authenticity of the news of a strike in this connection he met with a curious attitude on the part of the officer. The officer did not think it his duty to jilay public fears. Saying "who are you," what do you want?" the Doctor asked the Reporter who was waiting for nearly 45 minutes. When our representative explained the object of his visit, the Doctor said that there was no trouble and no strike in the hospital.

On being informed that a local paper had published something, the Doctor flew into a rage and burst out "Let them come and find out the truth for themselves if they have the courage. It is all tommy rot. Who the Devil gave this information?"

The Reporter cut short this drift and wanted to know his answer, since, if there was no truth in the news, it could be easily contradicted.

The Doctor replied saying that he had answered in the very beginning, that there was no strike.

It is understood that the President of the Board of the Hospital recently circulated the staff that all nurses should wear a uniform costume with hoods and aprons for the sake of uniformity.

The Indian Nurses asked for exemption from wearing the hood. The reply was that they should either comply with the circular or go.

The Nurses decide to leave the end of the month and wanted to move their Government in the matter.

But meanwhile, happily the authorities changed their outlook in the matter and withdrew the order.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Pupils Take Part In Fancy Dress Carnival

The programme of the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the Fellowship School is being carried out very successfully in the presence of parents and well-wishers during this week.

On Tuesday the pupils took part in a Fancy Dress Carnival in the school. The variety of costumes and the designs displayed the artistic talent of the pupils. There were all kinds of characters and races represented. There were Marwaris gentlemen and ladies, Burmese ladies, Austrian girls, Gipsy dancers, absent-minded Professors and orthodox Parsi ladies represented by pupils—some girls and boys of the school.

The function was presided over by Shreemati Lilavati Munshi who congratulated the pupils who had taken part in such an interesting function and displayed their artistic ability.

Earlier in the evening a mothers' meeting was organised where the mothers of the children who were attending the Infants and Primary Department of the school met the teachers. The Principal, Mr. S. J. Shukla addressed the gathering and pointed out several ways in which parental co-operation was essential.

Dr. Mrs. Glider drew attention of the parents to the sad neglect of the health and good hygienic habits in the earlier stages of growth. Mrs. Munshi who presided on the occasion laid a stress on the fact that parents must take a personal interest in the child and its activities.

It was suggested at the end by the Principal that the parents' meetings would be held at regular intervals from June next.

Demand For Social

Legislations From

Congress Government

"The removal of social disabilities alone will entitle us to achieve Political emancipation", remarked Mr. B. Nigam the Organising Secretary of the Society of the Servants of Humanity (Manav-Sevak Samaj); while opening proceedings of the meeting to demand Social Legislations from the Congress Government on Saturday evening in the hall

Tourist Relates Experiences

How He Walked Over 4,000 Miles In India

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The twenty-four year old Bengal tourist, Mr. Gour Mohon Ganguly who has already walked over 4,000 miles throughout India, is leaving for Tibet. His route to Tibet will be through Dacca, Tipperah, Cooch Behar, Kalimpong and Sikkim.

Giving an impression of his long tour to the "Associated Press," Mr. Ganguly feeling referred to the generosity and hospitality of the Afridis of the "No Man's Land" in the North West Frontier, with whom he had spent seven nights. These Afridis first suspected him to be a spy, but "when he showed them a message of good wishes from Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier of the N.W.F.P., written in Pushtu, they treated him as an honoured guest. Before entering the countryside, Mr. Ganguly had studied Pushtu for some months in Peshawar, and this proved to be of great help to him.

Detailing his adventure, Mr. Ganguly said that he started from Calcutta in June, 1935, travelling through Bihar, U.P. Garhwal State, Simla Hills and Punjab, and reached Kashmir in February, 1936. From here he attempted to cross over to Chinese Turkestan, but was prevented from doing so as he did not possess a visa. He therefore spent the winter in Kashmir and started for Peshawar in April, 1936, from where he proceeded on to Khyber Pass, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and the No Man's Land. After visiting Quetta in December, 1936, he returned to Calcutta in August, 1937, via Sind, Bombay and C.P. Not content with his adventures, Mr. Ganguly again started by train for Quetta after a few days of his return to Calcutta with a view to entering Persia therefrom. But he had to come back from Dacca (border of Persia) as he did not get a visa this time also.

Importance Of Small

Industries Not Recognised

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of communication addressed to the Government of India on the subject of suspension of the Enquiry into the question of protection to Minor Industries, point out that the reasons adduced for the suspension by the Commerce Secretary to the Government in the Legislative Assembly to interpellations on the subject are not satisfactory. The Committee refer to the statement of the Commerce Secretary that "some Japanese goods were still coming into the country" and point out that this is an extraordinary under-statement of facts. Despite Sino-Japanese war, Japan, according to the Committee, has been able to export to India more miscellaneous goods than before and coupled with the diminishing imports of cotton from India, Japan has converted India's favourable balance of trade into an unfavourable balance to the extent of Rs. 682 lakhs. The Committee observe that a large number of these miscellaneous goods imported from Japan into India are manufactured by small and minor industries in India.

The Committee further observe that the Government of India have been dealing with this important question of Minor Industries in an altogether perfunctory manner and have failed to recognise the vital importance of the question of development of small industries in a country like India. The Committee strongly urge the Government to proceed with the enquiry, to complete the work undertaken in this connection at an early date and to publish the findings of this enquiry for the information of the public and the Industries concerned.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, is leaving Simla on a tour of the Punjab circle and will visit Lahore and Peshawar. He is expected to be back on May 5.

premises of the Kalshanker Bajpai Reading Room at Ferguson Road, Worli.

Mr. Y. N. P. Chaturvedi, speaking demanded comprehensive legislation for social uplift. Some of the things he wanted was immediate enforcement of the Hindu Trusts' Registration Act, the more stricter observance of the Child Marriages' Restraint Act, the removal of Social Freedom Restraints, penalising caste tyranny and ex-communications, the penalisation of Polygamy and several other things.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

Lady Tata Memorial Trust Invites Applications

Applications are invited for five Scientific Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 per month each for the year 1938-39. The scholarships are open to men and women and will be tenable for a period of twelve months commencing from the 1st July 1938. Any or all the scholarships may be extended for a further period of twelve months, within the discretion of the Trustees. All old scholars who desire renewal should re-apply. Applicants, who must be of Indian nationality, must be Graduates in Medicine or Science of a recognised University. They must undertake to work whole-time and will be debarred from private practice. In the duration of the period of his scholarship or award the recipient of the benefit shall devote himself to the work before him to the entire satisfaction of the Trustees, who reserve the right to withhold payment on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee.

The subject of scientific investigation which they may select must have a bearing directly or indirectly on the alleviation of human suffering disease. Applications must be forwarded through the Director of a recognised Research Institute or Laboratory to work and must be accompanied by a letter from the Director stating that he has critically examined the details of the proposed Research that he approves of the general plan and that he is willing, as far as possible, to guide and direct the investigation and give laboratory facilities.

Candidates will be required to submit these applications to the Secretary, the Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than 15th May 1938.

Hindu Deen Daya Sangh

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the members of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh was held on April 24 at the Hall of the Social Service League, Chinchpalli, under the presidency of Mr. Jinnabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A.

The thirteenth Annual Report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1937 were adopted unanimously. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was elected President of the Sangh and the following members were elected to form the Managing Committee:

Messrs. Velji Lakhamji Nappoo, Nanubhai Desai, S. P. Varde, K. Vithal Rao, L. R. Kulkarni, Jinnabhai Joshi, Mathradas Trikarnil, Bhavanji Arjan Khimji, R. V. Sathe, Hiralal Dave, L. G. Vinze, Jalshirbai Rajji Jamnadas Meghji Vallabhdas A. P. Nalk.

WELLINGTON

From TO-MORROW!

20th CENTURY.

FOX

PRESENTS THE SWEETEST KID ON BROADWAY

HER BIG CHANCE...

HER BIG THRILL!

Star for a Night

Choir Jane

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi-I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 356 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.

7-0 Reading from 'Quran' 7-15
Qawwali and Naat 7-45 Ghulam
Najaf 8-0 Air Orchestra Lalit 8-
15 Afzal Husain Ghazal 8-25 Dip-
ali Taluqdar News 8-45 In English
8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

noon.

12-0 Friday Concert.

p.m.

1-0 Programme of Old Mas-
ters

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

6-0 Musical Miscellany 7-0 For
Villagers Only 8-0 Santa Mari
talk in Hindustani 9-20 Mushtaq
Qawwali 8-35 Story, by Ashraf
Ali 8-45 Iqbal Puri 9-0 D'Pali
Taluqdar News. Weather 9-15 In
Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45
Dance Music 10-0 Rousing It In
a Train. By P. C. Adya 10-15
Harv Englemans' Quintet 10-55
News.

Delhi-II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II.
31.3 metres, 9575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
63 metres, 4955 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 To 7-0 Programme as in
Delhi I 7-0 Kalyani 7-20 Iqbal
Puri 7-35 Mushtaq Qawwali Dip-
ali Taluqdar 8-0 to 9-45 Instru-
mental Interlude Air Orchestra 10-0
to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I
10-15 Ghulam Najaf 10-25 Iqbal
Puri 10-45 Mushtaq Qawwali 10-
55 News.

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres, 9565 kc/s. for
Transmission I and 93.8 metres,
3305 kc/s. for Transmission II.
a.m.

11-30 Recorded Indian Music.

p.m.

1-0 Market Rates, Announce-
ments 1-5 Recorded European
Music 5-30 Bombay Orchestra
Song from Vidhikhit 5-40 Alla
Rakha: Geet 5-50 Famous Hin-
dustani Poems. By Rajbans 6-0
Shamla Mazgaonkar Multani and
hor 6-30 To Bhumiyan 7-30 Day
in Air 7-45 Yusuf Effendi 8-0
Shamla Mazgaonkar Bhavgeet
and bhajan 8-30 Commercial News
8-45 Yusuf Effendi 9-0 News Hin-
dustani 9-15 Yusuf Effendi: Naat
9-30 News 9-45 To-night in Bom-
bay by R. K. Karanjia 10-10 Clifford
Huntsman: Pianoforte Recital
10-30 Melody Trio.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1
m., 6109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta
time.)

p.m.

12-36 Spice of Variety Weather
1-36 Selection of Islamic Records
2-6 Quran Reading by Ibn
Ahmed 2-21 Musical Diversions
2-31 Chama Misra 2-41 Santi Ku-
mar Chatterjee 2-51 Arun Datta

3-1 Choti Rani Mukherjee 4-30
Children's Corner 4-51 Anecdotes
from life of Sarat Chandra. By
Naren Dev 5-1 Russian Piano
Melodies Playset 5-11 Variety Pro-
gramme 5-38 Girls and Boys Come
out to Play 6-6 When Sun Goes
Down News. Weather 6-5 In Eng-
lish 7-6 In Bengali 7-21 Indian
Theatrical Nights.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 203 metres, 1520 kc/s.

a.m.

5-30 Hour with villagers Recita-
tion from Quran 6-30 Announce-
ments in Hindustani 6-35 Recita-
tion from Quran 6-50 Naat by
Hafizullah Kabuli 7-0 Sabrun
Nisa Begam 7-15 Nagma-i-Roomi
7-25 Zubaidah Begam 7-45 Meri
Kahani story in Hindustani by
Kafis 8-0 Around Ammu Jan
p.m.

9-0 Zubaidah Begam. 9-15 News.
Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In
English. 9-45 Sabrun Nisa Be-
gam. 10-5 Alap on Sarangi. 10-10
Hafizullah Kabuli. 10-30 Nagma-
i-Eshad. 10-40 Zubaidah Be-
gam.

Lahore Programme

VUI 276 metres, 1085 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Classical Music. 6-25 Air-
voice Orchestra. 6-25 Tamancha
Jan. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-30
Channu Khan. 7-50 Siraj Ahmad.
7-55 Tamancha Jan. 8-15 The
Abnormal Child. Talk in Hindus-
tani by D. C. Sharma. 8-30 Glas-
teal Music. 8-45 Recorded Pro-
gramme. 9-15 News. Weather Re-
port in Hindustani. 9-30 In Eng-
lish. 9-45 Current Events. Talk
by M. L. Chowla. 10-0 Tamancha
Jan. 10-15 Ustad Falusa. 10-20
Channu Khan. 10-40 Tamancha
Jan.

Lucknow Programme

VUV 294 metres, 1022 kc/s.

p.m.

6-30 Dulah Milan. 7-0 Kumari
Kamla Khanna. 7-20 Lucknow
Orchestra. 7-30 Kumari Shyama
Zutshi. 7-45 Reviews of Hindi
Books. 8-0 C. S. Bhatt. 8-15
Bazmi-i-Sarod. 9-15 News. Wea-
ther in Hindustani. 9-30 In Eng-
lish. 9-45 Dulah Milan. 10-5 C. S.
Bhatt. Kumari Shyama Zutshi.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9 p.m.). 21.53 Mc/s
(13.39m).
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.).
151.5 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s
(25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-27 Announcements. 7-30 Gel-
ger and his Orchestra. 7-45 Music
Hall. 8-45 Strange Story of Louis
de Rougemont. 9-30 News 9-50 Bal-
let Music. 10-0 America Speaks.
10-20 Next Week's Programmes.
10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic
Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

BOMBAY
GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

The following appointments
have been announced in Bombay
Government Gazette of April 28—

Mr. A. S. Iyengar, Labour Officer,
Ahmedabad, is granted, with effect
from the 1st May, 1938 or subse-
quent date of relief, leave on
average pay for four months.

Mr. V. P. Keni, Statistical
Superintendent, Labour Office,
Bombay, is appointed to officiate
as Labour Officer, Ahmedabad.
vice Mr. A. S. Iyengar.

Mr. G. R. Desai, Special Land
Acquisition Officer, Relief Road
Scheme, Ahmedabad, is granted
leave for one month and ten days
from 2nd May 1938.

Mr. M. J. Desai, I.C.S., to be
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department vice Mr.
Saidy Aminuddin, I.C.S., trans-
ferred.

Mr. Saliyid Amiruddin, I.C.S., on
relief, to be Director of Land Re-
cords.

Khan Saheb R. D. Taraporewalla
to officiate as Superintendent,
Government Central Distillery,
Nasik, vice Khan Bahadur A. S.
Dela.

Mr. W. C. Hearn to officiate as
Superintendent of Excise, Ratna-
garh Division, vice Mr. C. P. Phillips.

Mr. G. H. Anklesaria to officiate
as Deputy Superintendent of
Police, Belgaum, on his return
from the leave granted to him.

Mr. A. R. Khan, I.C.S., Assistant
Judge and Additional Sessions
Judge, Belgaum, to officiate as
District and Sessions Judge, Rat-
nagiri.

Mr. M. N. J. Shaikh, LL.B., Dis-
trict and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri,
on relief, to be District and
Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr.
B. D. Mirechandani, I.C.S.

Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, LL.B.,
officiating Assistant Judge and
Additional Sessions Judge, Poona,
to officiate as District and
Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, vice
Mr. C. C. Hukoti.

Mr. T. B. Shanbhag, LL.B.,
Second Class Subordinate Judge,
Barsi, to officiate as Assistant
Judge and Assistant Sessions
Judge, Poona, vice Mr. D. G.
Kamerkar, LL.B., till 7th June,
1938, and thereafter as Assistant
Judge and Assistant Sessions
Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. A. R.
Khan, I.C.S.

Mr. C. C. Hukoti, on return
from leave, to be District and
Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar.

Mr. D. G. Kamerkar, LL.B., on
relief, to officiate as Assistant
Judge and Additional Sessions
Judge, Poona.

Mr. F. J. Pun, Inspector of
Police, Motor Vehicles Department,
Bombay City, to officiate as
Superintendent of Police, Motor
Vehicles Department, Bombay
City, vice Mr. E. Sheehy trans-
ferred.

Khan Bahadur M. Aziz Ahmad,
B.S.E., Assistant Engineer, to be
Officiating Executive Engineer,
Thana Division, vice Mr. J. F.
Paisley.

On relief by Khan Bahadur M.
Aziz Ahmad, Mr. J. F. Paisley,
B.E. (Liverpool), I.S.E., to be
Officiating Executive Engineer,
Poona Division, vice Mr. V. V.
Patankar, L.C.E., B.S.E., Officiating
Executive Engineer, who will then
revert as Assistant Engineer in
the Central Circle.



MISS AVI J. CAMA, ADVOCATE OF NAGPUR, AND GRAND-DAUGHTER OF LATE SIR PHIROZESHAH MEHTA, WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NAGPUR CIVIL STATION (COMMITTEE). SHE IS THE FIRST LADY TO HOLD THAT OFFICE.

AHMEDABAD
TENANTS RESENT
GOVT. ATTITUDEPersonnel Of Enquiry
Committee "Not
Satisfactory"

Secretary Tenants Conference, Ahmedabad has stated the following points amongst others regarding the Rent Inquiry Committee:—

Tenants have been highly indignant owing to the circumstances created by the terms of reference and the personnel of the Committee, and the attitude of Hon. Patil at the discussion of Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill.

(1) Government till now accepted the fact that rents had already arisen too much and reliefs were needed, but the terms raise an issue whether the rents had been high and whether a stage was reached for Government to interfere?

The question of stage is a new point and seems a manoeuvre to put off the whole matter. The Committee was to be appointed only to find the means where and how much relief is needed, and in no case whether relief was needed or not? Certainly not to decide whether a stage had reached for Government to interfere or not? This attitude has shocked the tenants.

(2) At the discussion of Mr. Joshi's Rent Bill, there was one proposal to postpone it to the next sitting. But it is stated the Hon. Minister said it cannot be said that the findings of the Inquiry Committee will be in support of the Rent Bill and so he opposed, and the Bill was lost. That the Minister has no sympathy towards the cause of the tenants can be seen from the above.

(3) The personnel of the Committee is not satisfactory and a protest has been lodged against it.

(4) Merchants have cried for long against usurious rents. Memoranda and resolutions are lying on the Government table. Still their case is completely overlooked.

Circumstances thus created have put the workers of the Tenants Conference in dilemma; and the final decision of the attitude of the tenants to the Committee will be made in the quarterly session to be held on May 1st.

INCREASED
EGYPTIAN
DUTIESMillowners' Association's
Appeal

BOMBAY, April 28.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, in connection with the heavy increases in duties, which have been recently brought into force in Egypt on textile goods imported into that country.

"The Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, view with grave concern the recent increases in customs tariffs on textile goods imported into Egypt. The new duties on Indian exports are more than double the old rates and would seriously cripple the growing export market for Indian industry. The Committee urge Government immediately to enter into direct negotiations for the restoration of old rates or alternatively to associate themselves with the protests, which the British Government are reported to be making.—A. P.

Help To Agriculturists
NEW INDIVIDUAL CONCESSION SCHEME
FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The severe economic depression which set in about eight years ago, hit the members of Agricultural Credit Societies no less than other agriculturists. The sudden and sharp fall of the prices of agricultural produce, contracted and in some cases, even wiped out the margin of profit in agricultural production, and the repaying capacity of the agriculturists was, therefore, at a very low rate. Even lands which form the most important capital asset of the agriculturist dropped in value.

TWO-FOLD PROBLEM. In these circumstances, the problem that confronted the co-operative movement was two-fold. The burden of debts required to be lightened and adjusted to the prevailing level of prices, as much as possible. Secondly, the confidence of members in the ability and readiness of their societies to make fresh finance available, which was shaken on account of the absence of regular payments from members, had to be restored.

About 5 years ago, therefore, the Registrar started consulting the interests concerned, and introduced in the beginning of 1934, a collective concession scheme providing for substantial remission of interest in accordance with the financial position of societies. Remissions were ordinarily not less than 30 per cent and were often as much as 50 per cent or more of accrued interest. In a few cases, even all the accrued interest was remitted. While such remissions were granted, care was taken to see that not only the individual member concerned but the society as a whole made an effort and recovered almost all accrued interest and a certain part of principal. On the one hand, the scheme lightened the burden of financial liabilities of the agriculturist members, and on the other emphasised and revived co-operative character and effort in societies.

The main features of the individual concession scheme are: (1) Concession in the form of remission of interest or even stoppage of future accrual of interest in the case of doubtful debts, would be given to the individual member in proportion to the effort that he makes for discharging his liabilities to the society, without waiting to see as to how other members discharge their liabilities to the society. (2) The scale of concession would naturally depend, in the first instance, on the financial position of the society concerned. (3) The members concerned would be given time up to 5 years to be able to clear all their debts to the society. (4) Fresh finance would be made available on a restricted scale on the mortgage of lands and crops as collateral security. (5) All members against whom awards or liquidators' orders may have been passed, but from whom dues are still to be recovered, would be eligible for concession under the scheme, and if they make the necessary effort, coercive measures would be stopped.

AROUND THE COURTS

Parwati Bai (60) while alighting from the running train at Curry Road station, fell on the platform and sustained serious injuries.

She was admitted in J. J. Hospital where she died, yesterday. To-day, an inquest was held on her body. The Coroner's Jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

Raghu Sakharan was arrested, last night, at Bhawani Shankar Road by the Dellsie Road Police on the charge of intimidation, extortion and assault.

It is stated the accused along with three others assaulted a passer-by with the result that his two teeth were knocked out. The Dada Presidency Magistrate, ordered him to be remanded into police custody for a period of 12 days as he was also suspected to be a dangerous bully in Saitan Chowki locality.

Sowdia Dadoo and Somibai Nana were arrested yesterday by the Girgaum Police on a charge of theft.

It is understood both the accused entered a room of a building, situated at Walkeshwar Road, belonging to a lady, and removed a pair of gold bangles and other jewels valued at Rs. 200.

But, in the meantime the lady raised an alarm. The accused were frightened. They threw away the bangles and tried to make good their escape. Police, however, arrested them and placed them to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum. They were ordered to be remanded in Police custody till April 29.

Albert John Willing, diamond merchant, figured to-day as the accused in a case in which he stood charged with causing the death of Chimanlal Chitanlal a broker by driving his car in a rash and negligent manner on April 19.

At an inquest held on the body of the deceased, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death caused by an accidental motor accident. The police, however, charged the accused to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Vimalad, appearing for the accused requested the Court for an early date in the case as his client, who was a diamond merchant had to go to Madras on business.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari, who watched the case, on behalf of the deceased's son stated that the prosecution had been launched in spite of the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. The deceased, he said, had received multiple injuries and he had been dragged about 180 ft. from the scene of the motor accident. Several of

the total remission of interest obtained by members since the scheme was launched is estimated to exceed Rs. 10 lakhs. Moreover, the lands of many members were saved, their solvency maintained and fresh finance made available to them. Several societies were saved from liquidation.

The collective scheme worked successfully, on the whole, and cleared most of the overdue interest and kept up, to a reasonable extent, the flow of advances and repayments of loans. Most of the overdue interest in a large number of societies having been cleared, the time has now arrived when concessions can be given, without any adverse effect, on the basis of individual.

MAIN FEATURES. The main features of the individual concession scheme are:

(1) Concession in the form of remission of interest or even stoppage of future accrual of interest in the case of doubtful debts, would be given to the individual member in proportion to the effort that he makes for discharging his liabilities to the society, without waiting to see as to how other members discharge their liabilities to the society.

(2) The scale of concession would naturally depend, in the first instance, on the financial position of the society concerned. (3) The members concerned would be given time up to 5 years to be able to clear all their debts to the society.

(4) Fresh finance would be made available on a restricted scale on the mortgage of lands and crops as collateral security.

(5) All members against whom awards or liquidators' orders may have been passed, but from whom dues are still to be recovered, would be eligible for concession under the scheme, and if they make the necessary effort, coercive measures would be stopped.

Bombay, Thursday.

His ribs had been broken. He further told the Court that it was necessary in the interest of Justice that an expert should be called in a prosecution witness.

Magistrate:—Who is the expert who is going to be called as a witness Mr. Velkar, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that Mr. Ash, Inspector, Motor Vehicles Department would be cited as a witness.

Magistrate:—What are his qualifications as an expert. Beyond being an Inspector in the Motor Vehicles Department has he got any experience in a motor industry? I would like to know his qualifications before he is cited as an expert witness. (Laughter.) The police prosecutor was heard to remark that Mr. Ash would be available after 10 days.

Magistrate:—Don't take the trouble of bringing him here. Let me not be disappointed.

The Magistrate then gave out some of the qualities which go to make an expert. Experts, he said, must be well-trained in their particular line. They must know their subjects from A to Z.

Mr. Gadkari remarked that his client was prepared to pay for the cost of any expert which the prosecution would cite.

The Magistrate also stated that the Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department were only officers and not experts.

As the prosecution wanted time, the case was postponed to May 3.

Shanker Goverdhan (18) a peon in the Turf Club, was cycling yesterday, along Arthur Road, going towards Jacob Circle and when opposite the Hindusthan Mill he was knocked down by a motor car, with the result, he died on the spot.

It appears, that the deceased's father is a dealer in a firewood and resides at Poona. Yesterday he received a telegram from Bombay in consequence of which he came down last night, and saw the dead body of his son, in the morgue.

The inquest was adjourned for police investigation till May 5.

The case against Dr. Alois L. Schveiger, a German Jew, practising as a Dental Expert, in Bombay, was opened this afternoon before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the accused stands charged with a rash and negligent Act, resulting in the death of Miss Byrell Bush and with cheating.

Mr. Velkar, who outlined the case for the prosecution characterised the accused as a "quack" dentist, not qualified to practise. The defence counsel remarked



SIR HASAN SUHRAWARDY, WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY BY CALCUTTA MAIL ON WEDNESDAY. HE IS SAILING FOR ENGLAND BY MAIL BOAT ON SATURDAY.

RAILWAY TIME
TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938).
Arrivals at and Departures from
Victoria Terminus.

	Arr.	Dep.
Madras Mail	4-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6-15	23-00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7-40	17-45
Calcutta Mail (Chennai)	9-40	20-50
Madras Express	10-10	15-00
Poona Mail		
Punjab Mail	11-50	21-35
Nagpur Express	13-50	21-35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17-00	11-50
Poona Express	19-24	8-05
Allahabad Express	20-15	7-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Arrivals at and Departures from
Bombay Central.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	4-30	13-40
Delhi Express	6-00	22-05
Gujiara' Mail	6-45	20-25
Kathiawar Mail	7-25	21-55
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-35
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Rance, Bulsar	9-15	15-50
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Rance, Surat	9-45	15-10
The Flying Rance, Surat		
(Except Mondays)	10-58	
The Flying Rance, Surat		
(Except Saturdays)		
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-00	18-05
Delhi Express	18-15	22-25
Kathiawar Express	18-15	22-25
Baroda Passenger	20-33	9-25

*If Monday is a bank holiday these trains will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.	H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8-40	

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUH)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUH)-LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Lates: hour of posting for mails at G. P. O. 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Departures: 10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUH)

Arrivals: Monday and Thursday at 1-55 p.m. Delivery: 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUH)-DELHI

Lates: hour of posting at G. P. O. Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p.m.

Departures: Wednesday and Friday 6-30 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUH)-COLOMBO

Via Hyderabad, Madras and Trichy.

Departures: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

COLOMBO-BOMBAY (JUH)

Arrivals: Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 9-45 a.m.

BOMBAY (JUH)-KATHIAWAR

Arrivals: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Departures: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, 7-15 a.m.

that the accused was one of "Hitler's many victims."

The Police Prosecutor stated that the accused began to set up practice as a dental expert in 1937 and had a fairly flourishing practice. He had charming manners, a decently-furnished office and a board announcing his qualifications. Further he was always well-dressed. The Prosecutor further said that the accused had no qualifications at all.

The Mysore Massacre POLICE FIRED UNTIL AMMUNITION WAS EXHAUSTED

Dead & Wounded Uncared-for
**SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY BANGALORE
PAPER**

BY A MYSORE CORRESPONDENT.

We have all heard the story of a British tourist, who landed in New York, rode to his hotel in a closed carriage, looked into his hat and from his very hat, gave out impressions of America at 20 cents a word.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited Vidurawatham is alleged to have gathered an account of the massacre there "from local officials, including the district magistrate". From this account, to which we will revert later, the whole tragedy it would appear, was a result of the violence of the mob and that the police had to open fire in self-defence.

But this does not appear to be the impression of eye witnesses and local correspondents. I make this statement on the authority of reports appearing in the "Tal Nadu" a Kanarese daily of Bangalore. We must remember that this report was published within 24 hours after the incidents and, therefore, is likely to be uninfluenced by extraneous considerations. The following is a close translation of a certain portion of the report, spread over two pages appearing in the "Tal Nadu" of Tuesday April 26.

"At about 11 p.m. in the morning, nearly a thousand Congress workers took out a procession from Ghoribidnur and a meeting of the pilgrims of about 10 to 15 thousand was held in the mango grove behind the temple. The Amildar magistrate announced that the meeting was unlawful as section 144, Cr. P.C. had been promulgated.

"Messrs Suranna, M. Narayanaswamy, S. Invasa Rao and Subba Rao, held up the Congress flag and were put under arrest. After that Mr. T. Ramachar announced that the object of the meeting had been fulfilled and required the audience to disperse within ten minutes not a single Gandhi cap was seen there. But as the sun had become very hot by then, the pilgrims squatted under the shade of the trees in all parts of the Grove.

"Just then the police authorities went on the platform that had been erected and ordered that they should all disperse within five minutes. The people represented that they were only resting there and that they would disperse as soon as the day became cooler. The authorities were adamant and ordered that the crowd should disperse within two minutes. Shortly after there was a lathi charge and immediately fire was opened. On the whole 92 rounds of shot were fired. As a result, it is understood, 32 people were killed and 48 injured. All the killed and wounded were poor peasant pilgrims. By evening the British military arrived." (subsequent accounts show that the figures of the casualties are higher).

Eye-Witness' Version

The same issue of the paper also gives a version of the incidents of that fateful Monday and the preceding days, as narrated by an eye witness. This version confirms the above report but one or two points are worth special notice.

"When the procession arrived at Vidurawatham at about 10-30 a.m. the district magistrate, J. Appaji Gowda, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. K. Khalil, the Amildar, Mr. L. G. Rajasekhara Wodiyar, Police Inspector Basappa and a reserve police force of 37 with lathis and revolvers were present. (Contrast this with the account appearing in the Associated Press message, above referred to which states: "The District Magistrate, who was camping at Ghoribidnur, on receipt of information rushed to the village, and, after giving due warning, ordered the police to open

fire in self defence").

"Mr. T. Ramachar made an appeal to the audience to be disciplined and non-violent. The assembly was completely orderly and when the police came there a passage was made for them and they were courteously allowed to come in. Both the Amildar and the police superintendent went upon the platform and announced that the meeting was illegal and arrested the volunteers holding the flags. After that Mr. Subbarao of Hindupur began to make a speech and was put under arrest. Thereafter Mr. T. Ramachar went upon the platform and requested the audience to disperse peacefully. He himself and the processionists with drew from the meeting.

In Mid-Day Sun

"It was a considerable time after the Congressmen withdrew that the authorities asked the pilgrims to disperse. Near the place there are only two groves; and the sand in the river bed and elsewhere was extremely hot. The people naturally refused to move from their places within the two minutes given them. One of them requested that they should be given at least an hour's time. The Amildar, Mr. L. G. Rajasekhara Wodiyar, went to the District magistrate, and after conversing with him for two or three minutes, came back and told something to the District Superintendent of Police.

"The D. S. P., Mr. Khalil blew a whistle whereupon the Reserve police suddenly fell upon the crowd and began to charge them with lathis. Many people were severely wounded and the crowd ran into the river. Five or six stones were flung at the police. The police inspector, the D. S. P., and the Amildar loaded their revolvers, and Mr. Khalil, the D. S. P., fired the first shot. The crowd began to run further but they were overtaken by a hail of bullets. Mr. Basappa, the inspector and Mr. Khalil, the D. S. P. with revolvers; the Amildar and the Reserve police with guns; began to open fire. They had 92 rounds of ammunition with them and they kept up the fire till all the ammunition was exhausted.

"A police lorry with one of the policemen who had been hurt on the face was sent to Ghoribidnur to bring more ammunition. The poor people stayed on the hot sands nearly two furlongs away. They had no ambulance nor any other implements. The police did not look after the dead and the wounded.

"Vidurawatham was flowing with blood. Corpses were lying about everywhere. It looked like "Kurushetra." The groans of the wounded and the cries of the relatives of the dead was heart-rending.

MERCHANT'S SON SHOT DEAD
"Mr. Aswathnarayan Setty the young son of Sivapuram Lakshmayya, a rich merchant of Ghoribidnur, was sitting in his stall taking his meal. A bullet pierced through the matted wall and struck him. He died on the spot. The shops were all deserted. In the evening a large contingent of British Military arrived."

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Mass Literacy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The resolution passed unanimously by the Bombay Social Workers' Conference during last week urging Government, Local Bodies, and organised social agencies to spare no efforts in arousing the "literacy conscience" of the public and intensify their efforts for the rapid eradication of illiteracy, deserves careful and sympathetic consideration by the generous public of Bombay. As Mr. N.M. Joshi, B.A., J.P., M.L.A., the President of the Conference, in his concluding remarks said, Mass Literacy is the need of the hour and the most important item in the programme of the social worker. The Conference traced most of the evils existing in society to illiteracy and ignorance. Miss K. Rustomji, who moved the resolution humorously remarked: "Illiteracy is the tuberculosis of the mind".

Now that social workers in Bombay will co-ordinate and co-operate in their activities as a result of this Conference, it is hoped that efforts in this direction will be more active and beneficial, and systematic work will replace slipshod, haphazard efforts at social work.

In this connection it ought to be stated that the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation have already launched a Literacy Campaign and Adult Education Scheme in villages. The scheme has passed favourably the meticulous examination by expert educationists and social workers and has been blessed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, among others. This is a welcome move on the part of the students of Bombay Presidency to have given a bold lead in the matter, and come forward with a plan for constructive national work instead of the usual academic resolutions, walk-outs and strikes of which we hear a lot these days. We need not, however, enter into the rightness and wrongness of strikes here. The students deserve to be congratulated, and I am sure all persons will help them in this noble venture and make the student organisation what it ought to be—a constructive organisation.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

27, April, 1938
251, Gymkhana Road,
Bombay 19.

Bombay Radio Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—It is a matter of regret that there are all sorts of wild and unreasonable attacks on the Bombay Radio Station and its Director. It must be recognised that the new Director has introduced several changes for the good in the management and administration of the Station. It is true that it was a mistake to drop the morning programme and I hope that still it will be found possible to re-introduce it at as early a date as possible. At the same time, look at the new items introduced. The series of "I Look Back" introduced some remarkable radio talks from people like the Hon. the Prime Minister, Mr. Jammadas Mehta, Mr. Jammadas Dwarakadas, etc. The other series with regard to cotton manufacture and production also proved very interesting introducing as it did talks by several students of industries and industrialists also. It is said that the new Director has introduced Urdu programme in place of Hindi, etc. My experience is that he has rendered a good service to the Gujarati literature by introducing talks from Gujarati literary men, as also dramas, etc., which were not a feature upto now. Writers like Mr. Chandravadan Mehta, Mr. Dhansukhlal Mehta, Principal Shukla, etc., are introduced to the radio public. It is only still a short time since Mr. Bokhari has taken over charge of the local office and it is not fair to him to judge about his work in an unfriendly manner before he has got time to remove the defects of the previous administration and to introduce changes which he finds suitable.—Yours, etc.

"The Rigours Of The Curfew Order"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The authorities are to be congratulated in successfully putting down the riots. But in their zeal to carry out the Curfew Order, they have crossed the limits of commonsense in some cases.

According to the religion of the Parsis, as soon as death takes place, the body must be removed to a separate block, bathed and prayers recited. If no such block is available at the place where death takes place, then the body must be carried over to the blocks specially built for the purpose near the Tower of Silence.

The authorities refused permission to have the body removed during the hours of the Curfew Order. This lack of elementary discrimination in the enforcement of such an order reflects no credit to the zeal of the authorities and has deeply wounded the feelings of the law-abiding Parsi community.

Even when nations are in the bitter agonies of war, certain principles of relaxation and honour to the dead are observed and facilities are given for the removal of the dead.

But the authorities in Bombay behave so thoughtlessly as not to distinguish between hooliganism and the earnest desire to observe the sacred rites to the dear departed. We yet hope that the authorities will respect the religious susceptibilities of the Parsi community and pass necessary orders, thus giving facilities in cases where death occurs.—Yours, etc.

B. M. MISTRY.

46 ARRESTS AT BANGALORE

BANGALORE, April 28.
Arrests for defiance of the Prohibitory Order in the City now total 46. It is considered likely that they will be set free on April 30, when the prohibitory order expires.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a letter to Mysore Congress from Allahabad says, "So far as I can see your Flag Satyagraha met with some success. I am glad you have maintained the honour and dignity of the National Flag."—A. P.

K. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING CALLED

HUBLI, April 28.
To consider the recent firing at Vidurawatham, Mysore State an emergency meeting of K. P. C. C. Council will be held at Dhwarwar on May 1.

The meeting will also consider, it is understood, the situation created by the recent Flag Satyagraha and what steps should be taken to support the Mysore Congress in defending the honour of the national flag.—A. P.

Another version in the same paper says that Mr. Setty died on the way when he was on the way to Ghoribidnur. The police ordered that the last rites should not be performed. The body was lying in front of their house. (This report is dated Tuesday 26th).

Mr. T. Ramachar in a statement substantially bears out the above two versions. He also states that it was at the request of the police that he asked the crowd to disperse. Further he says that the police authorities told him that if the Congressmen withdrew from the spot the crowd would disperse and assured him that the police too would withdraw shortly. It was after this request that he withdrew from the meeting.

It is significant that two days after this massacre the police officials, as reported in the "Times of India," were holding a conference "to consider the question of preventing British Indian subjects from Hindupur Taluk crossing over into Mysore territory to participate in Congress activities". Put in less euphemistic terms this means that the police authorities are trying to prevent the knowledge of these harrowing incidents from spreading.

As I stated yesterday, attempts are being made to minimise the seriousness of the affair

BOMBAY CONDEMNS MINIATURE JALIANWALLA

(Continued from Page 7)

There can be no part of India where the National flag cannot be publicly honoured. The Mysore State like some other States, has a flag of its own. We wish that the people of Mysore State should honour that flag. But Mysore, after all, is part of India and India, as a nation, is greater than Mysore. The National Flag is today honoured by millions of Indians, because its three colours represent the aspirations and hopes of all the various communities that inhabit this great land and to-morrow it will become the flag of independent India and the rulers as well as the people of Mysore and other States will have to honour it. Is it may we ask the Ruler of Mysore and his Dewan patriotic or even expedient from their own point of view to persist in their present unfortunate policy with regard to the National Flag? The forces of democracy have been unchained throughout the country. They cannot be enchained in Mysore or any other State. Sooner rather than later the people of the State will come into their own heritage. The Maharajah of Mysore is justly reputed to be a Model Ruler, his Dewan Sir Mirza Md. Ismail has earned reputation as a far-seeing and level-headed administrator. The present policy pursued in Mysore is consistent neither with the reputation of the Ruler and the Dewan nor with the true interests of the State itself. Let the Ruler and the Dewan retrace their steps and, instead of misreading the spirit of the Haripura Congress, give a new and correct lead to other States by adopting a policy of due respect towards India's National Flag.

The resolution passed by the Haripura Congress had placed Rulers and administrators like the Maharaja of Mysore and Sir Mirza Md. Ismail on their trial. If they were wise in their day they would respond to the restraint and forbearance of that resolution with deeds that would convince the people of the State that they had their just share in the administration of its affairs and that the honour of the National Flag of India was as safe in Mysore as in any other part of the world.

WANTED INDEPENDENT INQUIRY
Mr. Brelvi, in conclusion said:—
"As regards the shooting tra-

gedy, we cannot recall to life those who were its victims. But we owe to the memory of the martyrs unequivocally to demand that an independent, searching and open enquiry should be made and that it should be conducted by men in whom the country as a whole has confidence, that those found guilty should be brought to book and that due reparation and compensations should be made to those who have suffered and the members of their families."

SILVER LINING.

Mr. Nariman could see a silver lining in the whole tragedy, although no one could escape the horrors of the tragedy. There was a time when the States people dared not defy the State's bans or orders. But now there was a great awakening. People were now prepared to come out in thousands to treat the States' unjust orders as scraps of paper and defy unjust bans. Leaders were clapped in jails and the movement had grown and developed.

NOT A MODEL STATE
Mention had been made, Mr. Nariman observed, that Mysore was a model State. But the speaker thought that it was all hypocrisy and bunkum to call it so. There was appalling poverty in the State. People had to go without bare necessities to beautify public parks and embellish towns with a view to show to outsiders that it was a model State. It was also common that people from outside India went to Mysore during the Dasra festival and they were entertained as State guests. And so some of the distinguished Congressmen. But there were also other Congressmen, who took up the cause of poor people in Mysore who were treated in another category as State guests, added Mr. Nariman humorously amidst laughter.

FOUGHT FOR NATIONAL FLAG.
One fact was obvious. The brave Mysoreans had refused the charge that they were not serious about their respect to their national flag or their organisation and had sufficiently proved that they stood for and fought for their national flag.

Criticising the work of the Mysore Dewan, Mr. Nariman called him a disciple of Sir Samuel Hoare. Sir Mirza Ismail, he could again say from experience, had a sweet tongue but an iron hand. He had also the habit of displaying the big bundle of certificates he possessed from persons of eminence like Mahatma Gandhi with the gusto of clerk showing his testimonials.

Appealing to the audience on

HE BREAKS CAR FOR LIVING

Crashing Same Car Dozen Times For Films

Crashing cars at 120 miles an hour is the dangerous job of Keith Pitkethy, a tall, blue-eyed Scotsman. This dare-devil is employed by film companies, writes the "Reynold's News" in mail week.

He often takes out a high-powered racing car, and sends it hurtling over an embankment, leaping clear a second before it goes to pieces.

When film companies wish to stage a car crash, they send for "Pickles," as he is known in the film world.

After a thrilling film crash, Pickles grinned at time through a mask of oil and grime when I asked if he liked his work.

"It's the most exciting job I've ever had," he told me. "A few weeks ago I crashed a car so realistically at 120 miles an hour that I was hurled into the air and landed at the director's feet."

"I often crash the same car half a dozen times, for one of the arts of car crashing is to make a car go as far as possible."

FATHER IS SON'S SCHOOLMATE, AND BEAT HIM

Two names appeared among the list of students who took an examination at Fife Mining School, Cowdenbush.

They were Dan Keenan and Thomas Keenan.

And Dan Keenan smiled when he saw the list. He had beaten Thomas, his son, by three marks. Dan, a miner at the Mary Colliery, Lochore, Fife, left school at the age of ten.

His seventeen-year-old son, a pit-head worker at the same colliery, had the opportunity of going to the mining school. The boy was not too keen.

"Will you go if I go?" asked Dan.

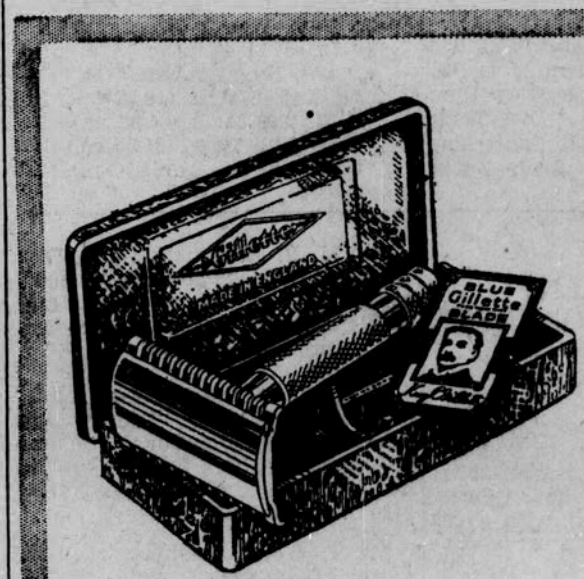
So they both went to school, both to the same class.

"The boy is really better than I am," says Dan, "but perhaps he made one or two slips in the examination."

"I made a few myself." "You're right, it was a tough job going back to school. Algebra and stuff like that I knew nothing about."

Mysore Congress To Appoint Committee

BANGALORE, April 28.
The Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress has decided to appoint a Committee, consisting of Congressmen and non-Congressmen, to hold a public inquiry into the shooting incident at Vidurawatham.—United Press.



No. 25
SET.

Better. more economical shaving....

At the bargain price of 14 annas you can buy a Gillette No. 25 Set and enjoy the many advantages of Gillette shaving.

This popular set contains a Gillette razor and one Blue Gillette blade in an attractive moulded case.

Gillette razors and Blue Gillette blades are made for each other; and specially designed to form the ideal shaving combination. It is just this co-operation between blade and razor which ensures the maximum number of perfect shaves from every blade.

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BLUE GILLETTE BLADES
COST 12 ANNAS FOR 5.



IN WEAKNESS
DEBILITY

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use
Deschiens' Syrup

Already 30,000 Doctors throughout the world have agreed that this radical remedy ALWAYS CURES, and gives health and strength.
INSIST ON THE NAME OF DESCHIENS, PARIS (France).

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 14, 1938
Muslim: Safar 27, 1357
Parsi: Avani 26, 1307
Hightide: 11-23; 23-18
Lowtide: 4-48; 17-17
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 0m.

Results of First and Second M.B.B.S. Examinations, 2 p.m.

Saturday, April 30.

S. S. 'Stratheden' with London mails sailed at 1 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee 2-10 p.m.
Results of Intermediate Science Examinations, 3 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinnes" left Suez on the morning of 27th inst. Steamer "Clanscene" arrived at Suez on the evening of Monday. Steamer "Clan Monroe" left Suez on the evening of Tuesday.

TEXTILE INQUIRY REPORT

Under the auspices of the above Bombay Textile Engineering Association Mr. Dorab F. Kapadia, B.A., M.Sc., Head of the Textile Department V. J. Technical Institute will deliver a Public Lecture on "The Fallacy of Textile Labour Inquiry Report Findings, a case for its Revocation", to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Chowpatty. Mr. Fredrick Stones, O.B.E., will preside.

'B' WARD DISTRICT COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of 'B' Ward was held on Monday evening, when besides other business being conducted, the resignation of Mr. Jivraj Karamjee, one of the J. B. Secretary was accepted and Mr. Laxminchandra Punjabhai was appointed in his place.

'F' WARD DT. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday), at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee office Pothadi, Parel.

'THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

The National Volunteer Corps passed the following resolution:—
"The National Volunteer Corps offers its most sincere feelings of sympathy on his heroic suffering in the cause of the country and congratulates him on the bold stand he gave against the clove merchants on the Clove Boycott Day observed on Sunday the 24th April."

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH

The 13th annual meeting of the members of the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh was held on 24-4-38, at the Hall of the Social Service League, Chinchpokli, under the Presidency of Mr. Jhimabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A. The 12th annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year 1937 were adopted unanimously. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai was elected President of the Sangh and a new Managing Committee was appointed.

It was also decided to place on record appreciation of the help of editors of various Bombay news papers in giving publicity to the work of the Sangh. The President hoped to be able to announce the laying of the foundation if not the construction of a building for the Hindu Foundling Home in the next annual meeting.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION BOMBAY
Hon. Gen. Secretary, Billawar Association Bombay writes:—

The following gentlemen have been elected as Officers and the Managing Committee members of the above Association for the year 1938-1939.
President: Mr. B. P. Koolurker, Vice-President: Mr. T. K. Amin, Hon. Gen. Secretary: Mr. Krishnappa D. Mulky, Asst. Hon. Gen. Secy: Mr. T. C. Kuckian, Treasurer: Mr. M. P. Sanil.

REGAL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

● George Brent
● Olivia de Havilland

Claude Rains — Margaret Lindsay in WARNER BROS.

"GOLD IS WHERE YOU FIND IT"

(All in life-like Technicolor!)

It will sweep you along in a rushing torrent of Drama!

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST THREE SHOWS

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALEXANDER KORDA'S

"SOUTH RIDING"

A Superb Dramatic Hit

WITH A FINE CAST

A UNITED ARTISTS' SUPER

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"One Mile from Heaven". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Kunku". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
EROS—"Mad about Music". Daily at 3-4, 5-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"South Riding". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Soudadi". Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
AMINGTON—"Luteroo Lalna". Daily at 5 p.m.
MINERVA—"Meetha Zahar". Daily at 5-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jwala". Daily at 2-15 and 5-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Life Begins in College". Daily at 3-50 and 6-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kanhopatra". Daily at 3, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Gold is where you find it". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala". Daily at 2-45 and 5-30 p.m.
WEST END—"390 Days and After". Daily at 3 and 5-30 p.m.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

President Mr. B. N. Rao, Secretary Mr. B. Sankarappa Amin, President, General Help Committee Mr. M. R. Chander, Secretary General Help Committee Mr. I. K. Suvarna, and other 16 members.

KAIRALEE SEVAKA SANGHAM

A meeting of the above Sangham will be held in King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar on Sunday, 1st May at 9 a.m. (S.T.) sharp. Mr. K. V. K. Nair will speak on Kujjan and his works. Mr. W. N. Menon will preside.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The Secretary of the Vidyalaya writes:—
"The management received a great shock owing to the sad demise of Gururavara Khansab Abdul Karim Khan. The Kapilshwari Brothers are directing the classes of music according to the system of Kian Sahib. Owing to repeated requests of many students, the ordinary classes of instruction in music will be restarted in the new premises of the Vidyalaya at Kamali building, Nowroji Seth Street, Thakurwar. A well-qualified lady teacher will give instructions to lady students. The Sunday free classes will be conducted as usual."

BAHA'I SPIRITUAL ASSEMBLY

To celebrate the 9th day of the Ridhwan Feasts, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Baha'i Hall, Krishna Bldg., Bori Bunder. Mr. Elmi will speak on the "Feasts of the Community" and Miss Ruengiz Kadamwaz on "Oneness of Mankind". Mr. Ormsby Mollier will preside.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

A Bombay Section of the All-India New Education Fellowship has been formed with a view to propagate the ideals of New Education, to carry on the plan of work of the New Education Fellowship and to link India closer with the rest of the world in matters educational.

The following are the officers of the Bombay Section:—

President: Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Vice-Presidents: Lady Johangir, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Principal H. V. Hampton.
Chairman: M. T. Vyas, Treasurer: Miss S. Dallas, Secretaries: R. Choksi K. Menon.

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

There will be No Meeting of the Improvements Committee on Tuesday, 3rd May, 1938, the next Meeting of the Improvements Committee will be held in the Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the 10th May, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUNDS

The Municipal Secretary writes:—
The Commissioner will meet the elected members of the "C" Ward tomorrow, (Saturday), at 7 a.m. (B.T.) at the following place and go round with them in the Ward:—
Place of Meeting:—Bhuleswar Fire Brigade Station.

BANDRA SCHOOLS' PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The prize distribution of the Bandra Municipal Schools, will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the compound of the Petit Municipal Gujarati and Marathi Schools, Waterfield Road, Bandra.

N. D. T. WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Shreemati Nathibai Damodhar Thackersey Indian Women's University has issued the following Election-Results:—

The following ladies and gentlemen have been duly elected on behalf of the different electorates for a period mentioned against their names in the Elections held in April 1938:—

Patrons' Electorate:—Prof. V. G. Rao, Bombay 5 years.
Graduates' Electorate:—1 Mrs. Hansa Mehta, B.A., Bombay 5 years; 2 Mr. V. M. Merchant, B. Com., Bombay 5 years; 3 Prof. B. S. Patel, B. Ag., N.D.A. N.D.D., Poona 5 years.

Educated Ladies' Electorate:—1 Mrs. Urmila B. Mehta, B.A., Bombay 5 years; 2 Mrs. Padmanavi Desai, G.P. Ahmedabad 5 years.

General Electorate:—1 Prin. D. A. Amin, M.A., Baroda 5 years; 2 Dr. G. G. Udeshi, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., Bombay 5 years; 3 Mr. M. U. Almoula, B.A., B.Sc., Patan 5 years.

*Returned uncontested, being the only candidate nominated.

MYSORE FIRING

To-morrow's Protest Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty, to condemn the firing at Vidharaswatham, in Mysore State. Local speakers will be installed.

B.P.C.C. MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday 3rd May at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

MYSORE FIRING CONDEMNED

Meeting In Fort

A public meeting under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee was held at Bazarage Street, Fort, on Thursday night to condemn the Mysore State firing when Mr. S. A. Brelva presided. Among the speakers were Sirdar Thaman Singh and Messrs. M. R. Masani and Ali Bahadur Khan.

CITY'S ADDITIONAL SEAT ON A. I. C. C.

Nominations Invited Before Monday

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notifications:—

"The Constitution of the Indian National Congress as it was amended at Haripura provides for a minimum of 5 seats on the A.I. C.C. from all provinces except Delhi. Thus Bombay City gets one additional seat which we are now instructed to fill in by holding an election."

Nominations duly proposed and seconded are, therefore, invited for the election of this one additional seat from among the Bombay delegates to the Haripura Congress, so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. Congress House, Bombay No. 4, by 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 2nd May 1938.

In case there are more than one nomination, the elections will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd May 1938 at the Congress House. The polling will be between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the system of voting is by what is known as "The Proportional representation by the single transferable vote."

The nomination forms are available at the Congress House.

A GAZETTEER OF INDIAN STATES

Seth Kedar Nath Goenka, a prominent Congress worker of Delhi and convener of Indian States' Reference Library Subcommittee of the Northern India States' Peoples Association writes:—

In pursuance of Resolution of the Working Committee of Northern India States' People Association a sub-committee has been appointed to collect literature and other informations regarding the Indian States. I appeal to all friends and well-wishers of the Indian States' people to kindly co-operate with me in this task by supplying me information regarding publications, official as well as non-official, and the addresses the same can be had from. Any other help or suggestion in this matter will be thankfully appreciated.

GRAM SEVA UTSAVA AT CHHATARI

The annual function of Gram-Seva-Kutir, Chhatari (near Ajmer) will be held on the 29th inst. A village Industrial Exhibition also is being organised for the occasion. It is expected villagers in thousands will come from the neighbouring villages to witness the function.

CHHUBILDAS LULLBOHROY BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, DADAR.

Mr. G. J. Patel writes:—
For the convenience of Gujarati students desiring to study English after passing Gujarati Std. IV an English Class of Std. I has been decided to be opened in the above School on a minimum number of ten students available for the purpose. If that is done the next year Std. II will be opened and the year after Std. III will also be opened. It has also been decided to engage an experienced Gujarati teacher for the purpose. Therefore the students desiring to join the above school are requested to obtain their certificates and get admission in the above school from June 1, 1938. The School opens from 6th June, 1938.



Mr. B. Ram Rao, Government of India's Agent-General-designate in South Africa sailed by S. S. "Tai-rea" on Wednesday for Africa. Picture taken on board the steamer.

DEFINITION OF "SWADESHI"

Congress Working Committee's Resolution Tells On Bombay Steam Navigation

BOMBAY, April 28.
With regard to the Konkani coast rate war controversy, it is understood that, as a result of the conversations of Mr. Slade, the Commerce Secretary to the Government of India, with the authorities of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the Sindhia Steam Navigation Company, important discussions are being held between the two contending parties, with a view to arrive at a settlement over the question.

NEW TURN

A new phase has arisen in the matter, particularly with regard to the question of the Managing Agency of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, in view of the Congress Working Committee's definite resolution defining Swadeshi concerns.

By the text of such a resolution of the Working Committee, the Bombay Steam Navigation Company are, naturally, excluded from being called a Swadeshi concern.

It is, however, hoped in commercial circles here that a satisfactory solution of the problem will be arrived at very shortly, so that the Bombay Steam Navigation Company majority of whose shareholders are Indians, but whose management is in the hands of a European concern—will be brought within the scope of the Working Committee's definition of Swadeshi concerns and, thus, avoid political complications that are otherwise likely to arise in this issue.—United Press.

INTERNEE GOES ON HUNGER-STRIKE

Protest Against Inadequate Allowance

DACCA, April 28.
Mr. Ranen Roy Choudhury, a pleader of Muzaffarpore (Bihar) who has been interned in a village in Narayanangj sub-division of this district, has resorted to hungerstrike since April 21, as a protest against the inadequacy of allowance paid by Government.

Prior to starting the hungerstrike Mr. Roy Choudhury gave one week's notice to the District Magistrate, stating that he had no money to purchase foodstuffs and that he was willing to take food when funds for purchasing them would be available.
Mr. Roy Choudhury has been removed to hospital.—United Press.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITION

Assisted Emigration For Toddy Tappers

MADRAS, April 28.
Thirty toddy tappers and their families of Salem District, who have been rendered jobless on account of the introduction of Prohibition in the District, are now being assisted by the local Government to emigrate to Malaya, where they will find work in palm estates.

They will be employed there as tappers, each on a salary of seventy cents per diem.

They will be embarking on the steamer for Malaya on May 3rd next.—United Press.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With the monsoon yet a month behind, the suburban area is experiencing scarcity in water. In places where the water supply is got from the wells most of these wells are now completely dry, while the few that have water at their brink are full of germs. This sort of a situation has put the poor villagers to great inconvenience; for they at times have to go miles before they can get their drinking water. This scarcity in supply is also being experienced in the Bandra area, specially in places on the high level. These places it is reported get water from their taps only during the night. The residents of these places I understand have sent several complaints, and the Municipality is now striving hard to better the situation.

RESERVOIR FOR PALLI HILL.
Already work is in progress at the foot of the Palli Hill, on Malla Road, where a huge reservoir is being built and is expected to be put into working order in another fortnight's time.

This reservoir is meant to collect water during the night when the demand is less and this water will be pumped during the day. If it gives results as are expected Bandra will to some extent be free from the trouble of insufficient water supply. Khar, gets its water supply from the Santa Cruz main. But there is complaint of insufficiency. It is however proposed to be tackled by an extra

tapping from the Bombay main at Khar, for which Government has given their consent and tenders will shortly be called to lay the extra pipe.

THANA WATER SUPPLY

On Sunday at 2 p.m. at Umbegaon is to be held a special meeting called by Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the Collector of Thana, to discuss the question of improvement in water supply in villages and also the question of road work to be taken in hand for 1938-39.

This meeting promises to be a very useful one, because among the prominent people invited are members of the Bombay Legislatures representing Thana District, members of the District Informal Committee, the President of the District Local Board and the Engineer.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

To-morrow at 5-30 p.m. will be held the Annual Prize Distribution of the Bandra Municipal Schools, in the N. M. Petit Schools compound opposite the Bandra Town Hall. This being the prize distribution of all the Municipal Schools in the Bandra Municipal areas it is annually graced by crowds of parents. To make this day a success the children I understand have arranged a long and entertaining programme that will keep the gathering amused.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., Mayor of Bombay is to preside.

"DEWAN'S AUTOCRATIC AND TOP HEAVY ADMINISTRATION"

Idar Prajamandal's Demand For His Removal

A statement has been submitted by the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Idar Prajakiya Mandal, under the instructions of the Managing Committee of the Mandal to His Highness Maharaja Sahab Bahadur of Idar in which various allegations have been made about the Dewan of Idar. As His Highness generally remains absent from the State, there is no one to check the Dewan and the administration is carried on by the Dewan in a most autocratic way. The Dewan himself also spends most of his time outside the State and hence there is no progress in the way, in the State.

The late Council had formulated a scheme of introducing responsibility in the State's administration after discussing the question with the leaders of the people by officially holding a conference.

The people have given the present Dewan ample opportunity and have waited for six years in hopes of getting reforms, but they have now come to the conclusion that they cannot expect any reforms from the present Dewan who has failed totally. It will therefore, be better in the interest of the State itself to replace the present Dewan. In view of the fact that great administrative changes giving rights to the people have taken and have been taking place in British India and their State should not be left behind in such progress.

RULER OF IDAR SUPPORTS DEWAN

No Recognition To Prajakiya Mandal

The Personal Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar has been directed by His Highness the Maharaja Sahab to reply to the allegations about the Dewan, contained in the statement submitted to His Highness by the Idar Prajakiya Mandal. The reply upholds the actions of the Minister and says that Rai Bahadur Bhandari's faithful and meritorious services to the State was even appreciated by His late Highness himself.

The reply states that His Highness really admires the courage, tenacity and perseverance of the Dewan and his 'bona-fide' efforts for the improvement of the conditions of the people of the State. It is stated that His Highness has not accorded any recognition to the Mandal as in any way representing the views of the people residing in the State. The Mandal is also reminded that the late Council had only a short time before its dissolution obtained the sanction of Government to declare the Mandal as an unlawful assembly and to deal with it accordingly.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

On account of the Curfew Order, the Fifth Annual General Meeting of the above League which was due to meet to-day (Friday), at 9-30 p.m. has been postponed until further notice.

PATHE

BOMBAY'S FINEST THEATRE
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"SING BABY SING"
"ON THE AVENUE"
"YOU CAN'T HAVE EVERYTHING"

IT'S A RIOT OF FUN

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JOE E. THE GREAT

DAVID L. LOEW Presents

"HIT FOR A KING"
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JAIPUR-SIKAR COMPROMISE

Merchants' Deputation Formulate Terms Of Settlement

SIKAR, April 28.
Mr. C. L. Patel, National News Service, Sikar, writes:—
A ray of hope for peace between Jaipur and Sikar in the midst of clouds has become visible now. A deputation of Sikar merchants residing at Calcutta and Bombay arrived here yesterday morning. They were busy till late in the night in consulting Sikar State officials, public leaders, officers of the Jaipur State present in Sikar and the Rao Raja Bahadur.

Interviewed by the special representative of National News Service, the deputation leaders said they were hopeful of an amicable settlement. The deputation before leaving for Jaipur formulated certain terms in consultation with Sikar public leaders, several Rajput leaders and Jagirdars. The exact terms to be negotiated upon are kept secret yet but it is understood that removal of certain undesirable officers is the "sine qua non" of the terms on behalf of public as well as Rao Raja Bahadur.

The Deputation left early this morning for Jaipur. The Jaipur military notwithstanding negotiations for peace on one side have begun from to-day making demonstration round Sikar City Fort.

It is reliably learnt that Sikar jail prisoners are on hunger-strike since the last three days in sympathy with Sikar public and Rao Raja Bahadur.

"DEWAN NOT FAITHFUL TO PEOPLE"

All Hopes Of Reforms Frustrated, Says Prajakiya Mandal

The Prajakiya Mandal of Idar has sent a rejoinder to the Personal Secretary to His Highness, the Maharaja of Idar in which it is stated that, even though the Dewan might be faithful and devoted to his master, he was not so to the people. "All the hopes of social reform at the hands of the Dewan have been frustrated."

It is pointed out that the Mandal is the only organised body which had been for the last 13 years working for the benefit of the people. Lastly, His Highness is reminded of the Mandal not being supplied with the copies of administrative report in spite of repeated requests. This attitude, in the opinion of the Mandal created suspicion that there is something wrong.

BURHANPUR CONGRESS CIVIC BOARD.

(From A Correspondent.)

BURHANPUR, (By Mail).
The president Nimar District Congress Committee nominated following seven persons to the Burhanpur City Municipal Parliamentary Board.

P. Onkar Prasad Mishra, Mr. Anokhial Azare, Mr. Digambar Das, Moulvi Alimulla Sahab Khayali, Seth Thakurdas, President Municipal Committee, Pundit M. R. Muzumdar, M.L.A., Member Provincial Congress Committee, Seth Kanhayyalaji Raghubhai Wale.

"DANGER PATROL"

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY

The annual report of the Department of Industries, Bombay Presidency for the year 1936-37 is indicative of a fair revival in the trade and industries of the Presidency. As that revival is in unison with the general trade recovery taking place all the world over, it may be reasonably expected to be fairly stable and not dependent to any large extent on war conditions and preparations in several parts of the world. And the Congress Government in the Presidency may be expected to make a good use of the opportunities furnished by the revival. According to the report the immediate local causes contributing to the greater industrial activity are the slightly improved purchasing power of the masses, consequent on a rise in the prices of agricultural products, the fall in foreign imports of manufactured articles and the availability of cheap money. The prices of agricultural commodities recorded on the whole an appreciable increase during the year and the exports of merchandise from the Presidency excluding Government shares increased from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 39 crores. On the other hand the preoccupations of several foreign countries with schemes of national defence led to a fall in our imports from them. Thus the total imports of merchandise into British India fell from Rs. 134 crores to Rs. 125 crores, imports from British alone dropping from Rs. 52 crores to Rs. 48 crores, though the fall was due more to the Swadeshi movement in India than to Britain's preoccupations with defence schemes.

Diversity Of Production

It will be of interest to note the growth of industries in the Presidency during the year under report. The number of working factories, including the perennial and the seasonal ones, increased from 1499 to 1611. Industrial production increased appreciably and as many as 164 new companies were registered during the year. It is possible, however, that the starting of new companies was accelerated also by the passing of a new and more stringent Companies Act. The nature of the new concerns is of special interest. They included yellow metal and copper sheet rolling mills, establishments for retreading of motor tyres and metal spraying factories for the manufacture of spare parts for oil expeller and oil extraction plant, steel rolling

shutters, absorbent cotton and surgical instruments, office files and envelopes, advertising tapes, gramophone records, canned goods etc. On the whole, thanks to the Swadeshi movement there is not only more industrial activity in the Presidency but also a greater diversity of production.

Scope For New Industries

One of the most useful sections of the report is that which deals with the scope for new industries. It shows that there is a wide scope in the Presidency for the following industries: Billets and sheets; torchlight casings; mild steel piping; wood screws; sand and emery paper; small cutlery; veneers and ply wood; pencil manufacture; spinning frame rings; standard small engineering tools; and small metal screws. The report regrets that, though there are wide possibilities for these industries, no factories have so far been established in the Presidency for any of them. The Presidency is certainly not lacking in enterprise, capital, labour or the raw materials for these industries. If they have not yet been started, the Department of Industries should ascertain what practical difficulties stand in the way and show the way out of them. This should specially be done with regard to small industries. It is gratifying to note that the Department is now-a-days giving more attention to such industries, including cottage industries. It is superfluous to suggest whence the inspiration has come. Suffice to say that under a Congress Government the Department has a great future, especially if it co-operates earnestly with the All-India Village Industries Association and its Bombay branches. The Association has just announced some special courses of training in cottage industries like paper making, oil pressing paddy husking, flour grinding, bee-keeping and gur making. The Department may well carry on practical research in all or some of the industries taken up by the A.I.V.I.A., exchange notes with it from time to time and otherwise co-operate with it. We earnestly hope the Economic Survey Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will be able to devise a sound plan of developing industries in the Presidency, with special reference to cottage industries.

Anglo-French Talks

The Anglo-French conversations that have opened in London have, quite rightly, attracted wide international attention. For a great deal that is vital to what remains of the possibilities of world peace depends upon their outcome. There is, however, very little cause for optimism. Britain has betrayed France and Democracy at every strategic point. She has finished the League of Nations and her campaign of "realism" has resulted in France being surrounded on three frontiers by militant international Fascism. That policy has resulted also in a scuttling of smaller European countries so that, to-day, France is practically isolated. And there is little chance of the present position being improved upon in any substantial measure unless Britain changes her policy radically, which is not likely.

There are two important questions on which the success, from the point of view of France and Democracy, of the conversations depend: one is the question of the present allies of France and the other of an alliance with Britain

herself. As to the first, Mr. Chamberlain and his friends have never made any secret of their antagonism towards Russia, and it is a well-known fact that those who influence British Foreign policy and Mr. Chamberlain himself are positively in favour not only weakening but even dismembering Czechoslovakia to the great advantage of France's enemy. Indeed the London message already hints that Czechoslovakia "is likely to provide one of the most difficult problems." The second question is that of Anglo-French relations. Obviously there is no meaning, in the present condition of international affairs, in an understanding unless it virtually involves a military alliance. Can Britain enter into it? In the first place Britain does not like the friends of France. In the second place a ban has already been placed on such an alliance by Italy, which, through the "Tevere", has issued a grave and menacing warning. To go against Italy is to upset the whole policy of "realism", to undo the whole work of what Mr. Chamberlain would love to call "appeasement".

A Magnificent Scheme

The anti-litteracy campaign that was launched the other day in Bihar has received the hearty good-wishes of almost all Provincial Governments and of leaders from every part of the country irrespective of political or communal differences. It deserves the auspices under which it has been launched. The paramount and urgent necessity of making people literate or the fact that ignor-

ance is at the bottom of most of our troubles and misfortunes need not be laboured. Nor do we think that Doctor Mahmood's scheme based on voluntary service is wild in conception. The financial resources at the disposal of Provincial Governments are not sufficient to liquidate illiteracy within a short period of time. But it is a disease the elimination of which brooks no delay. The other alternative is voluntary and

LEADING LIGHTS OF THE BAR

Sir Jamsetji Kanga

(By "J")

II.
Jamsetji Kanga, the big boy of the Bombay Bar, big stature, big brains, and a big heart is still a boy in temperament, with briefs as playthings. In spite of his size and his prominent white Mober Cap the Solicitors did not notice his presence at the Bar for near ten years, and in desperation poor "Jamsetji" well-nigh decided to transfer himself to the Stock Exchange and play about with brokerage instead of briefs. But a timely temporary post of Acting Taxing Master turned the scales, and he stuck to the Bar. And stuck so fast that he ended up as the Advocate-General. The Advocate-General. The "gluey" touch permeates his chamber so that briefs once they enter that sticky precinct stick there and never see distribution thereafter. It may be there is a mutual attraction between the briefs and him—it may be that they fill the void in Jamsetji's heart for a wedded spouse. He remains a bachelor. Surprising, indeed, for he is a handsome man.

The Complete Advocate
Jamsetji as an Advocate is an outstanding personality at the Bar. He is head and shoulders over the rest not only in physical build but in legal acumen and learning as well. He ousted the Englishman from his preserves about two decades ago when he became the first Indian permanent Advocate-General of Bombay, by sheer force of merit. The giant that he is and was he made it well nigh impossible for the then Government to overlook him.

Unlike our friend Bhulabhai's advocacy Jamsetji's is of the hammer and axe type. No decorative fringes line his argument. His 'dos' and 'dids' are never well agreed, sequence of sentences never troubles him. He splashes through anyhow with the one objective in mind—to reach the judge's ears with his arguments. It is marvellous, the clarity with which his arguments formulate themselves, as they are, of all finese. With Bhulabhai the listener is often lost in a labyrinth of beautiful phrases. With Jamsetji the listener may comfortably loll back in his chair and without any effort of mind imbibe the arguments that fall from him, arguments that are terse, to the point and straightforward every word helping to clinch his clients' case. Jamsetji has a powerful memory. His brain-box is a store house of authorities. He is at his best in Appeal Courts. No sooner a legal point arises, however, remote it may be from the work in hand, Jamsetji has only to claw the air with his left hand and the wanted authority is there, conjured up from his magic brain-box.

He never misleads the Court. Therefore the Court always appeals to him, fully confident that the trust will not be abused. Jamsetji's mind is not of the versatile variety. Unlike Bhulabhai outside the law courts he is a complete "fade out."

His Devils
Jamsetji is a simple man. He is shy. He wears his honours modestly and shuns advertising himself. These are the qualities which endear him to the members of the Bar. He inspires devotion akin to hero-worship. His "devils" over-do it. He has a kennel full of these fawning puppies—the pom, the poodle and the lap-dog species. They follow in the footsteps of their Leader. Wedded to briefs, they abjure matrimony. One seeks solace for female company by collecting books on sexology—another at the mere mention of a female frowns, and if the theme of the gentle sex is persisted in the snaps and snaps hard. There is yet another who has made himself adept in the feminine art of bickering. And lastly mention must be made of the literary scare-crow. Clad in Baldwin's battered bowler and Churchill's tattered coat and Asquith's trousers and so muffled with the rag-tags of political and literary leaders, it is difficult ever to have a peep at his own original self. He feels pleased as Punch himself when he has a ride in Jamsetji's motor-car.

Thus driving homewards with his "devils" I have Sir Jamsetji—a very fine and lovable personality, indeed.

F. J. Colman.

Colman—he has been dubbed a Jew. He is not one really. (Continued on Page 12 Col 5)

we are sure that volunteers will be found under the inspiring leadership of Doctor Mahmud and impelled by the nobleness of the task to do the work. And one success will lead to another, indeed there are already signs that other Governments are going to follow the Bihar lead.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

PRAGUE, April 22.

(By Air Mail).
The Anglo-Italian Agreement concluded in Rome five days back is in the fore-front of interest and attention this week in Europe. There is an extended care devoted to it, since the advance to it and the Agreement are viewed as touching wider issues than those specifically dealt and as reflecting certain trends of considerable significance. Generally it is held that London and Rome have evinced greater readiness to see a settlement effected than at any time since the tension between England and Italy took a sharp turn at the time of and in association with Italy's advance against Abyssinia. This quite independent of the run the Agreement may have or take, a course likely to be influenced by factors about which certainty is lacking. To the attitude of increased readiness referred to, England has been led by the closer pressure felt owing to various developments, in connection with which may be mentioned the drive of Japan on the Asiatic mainland with an implied threat to some important British imperial interests, the addition of Austria to Germany involving the possibility of extension of German activities as to touch keenly also the Middle East, development of the Rome-Berlin axis independent of British hold, and growth of national movement in some units held in great importance from the point of view of the British Empire. Italy in turn has been urged on to a similar advance owing to difficulties staying and even growing in regard to the control of Abyssinia, greater economic rigour felt, and a concern though excluded from official comments and declarations over Germany pushing her way to the Brenner frontier. Obviously—and it is well to remember this—the greater readiness for a settlement now involves not only the weight of a pressure extended by various factors, but also attention to the securing of certain objectives. To an extent, of course, the nature of these objectives are indicated by the

factors extending the pressure. They relate to gaining relief in regard to such factors or combating them in circumstances. But beyond and foremost is a care to secure imperialist interests, more dominant with Britain, as the German absorption of Austria is seen as touching Britain less and since economic rigour is perhaps no factor of consideration for Britain as for Italy. From the British point of view, the Anglo-Italian Agreement as representing the policy of the Chamberlain Government means enhanced care for "safeguarding definite and important imperial interests of Britain."

Britain's Surrender

The new Agreement between Italy and England is both wide-reaching and elastic. Clearly enough, England has made important concessions, concessions that will help Italy to consolidate the Abyssinian conquest and Franco to carry the fight against democratic Spain. England's halt in relation to the new Agreement means departure from some professed moral values and submission bluntly to expediency, as one important British liberal daily adds, to expediency that may prove of doubtful value. The attitude to Spain indicated in the Agreement will amount to keeping up the 'non-intervention' as a bitter force against the Spanish Government and further than that will involve lending all diplomatic weight to a victory of Franco. No wonder it is seen as an instrument bartering the right of the British Government and as such has called forth also a protest from M. Negrin the Spanish Premier. England has moved to make concessions in the light of a reserve to the line of democratic extension, a distrust of the Soviet Union, and hope of collaboration of imperialists.

After "Victory" In Spain

Though the conclusion of the Anglo-Italian Agreement now, as widely thought, is suited to bring

a relaxation in the tension between Italy and Britain and this way an improvement in the relations between them, in some serious quarters, reserve is still kept towards its strength and stability. This is linked with the idea of the Agreement turning out to be an "opportunistic" one. Attention in connection is paid to England's care to developing other contacts and there is the feeling or suspicion of Italy under conditions being led to courses likely to prove or be viewed as antagonistic to British interests. Behind this, there is the attention to the extension of Italian interest to the Red Sea and regions round about. The diplomatic correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" commenting on the Anglo-Italian Agreement refers to an incompatibility between "the known objects of Italian policy" and "the vital interests of the British Commonwealth." In connection special care at present is directed to Italian policy in regard to Spain. There is apparently the apprehension that Italy might turn to securing a strong foothold in relation to Spain and some of her possessions of great strategic value. Worthy of attention with a bearing on this is an article that the Italian paper "Gazzetta del Popolo," published only a few days back under the title "After the Victory." The article mentions of "Italy not wishing after the ending of the conflict in Spain anything like the grotesque regime of Anglo-French exploitation that existed in Spain under the Monarchy of Alfonso XIII being set up again" and of "Italy as she has helped Franco to push back the Bolshevik conspiracy being also ready to fight the second danger, with necessary means, that is, economic co-operation with her men and technicians." Apart from her strategic importance, Spain is also a valuable economic source particularly in regard to various mineral products. Germany is stated as keeping before eyes this well in association with the participation in the Spanish struggle concentrated on Page 9, Col. 1)

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE UNITY TALKS

There need be neither surprise nor disappointment at the inconclusiveness of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks. It was never expected that a few hours' talk would lead to anything like a settlement. What matters is the assurance that "the matter will be pursued further." It will be pursued in one way or other even when the two leaders are far apart. It may be that on the subjects discussed by them consultations with other leaders are necessary before the talks are renewed. In any case Gandhi's first-hand impressions of the Frontier Province should be a great help in the search for a solution of the communal problem. Meanwhile those who cannot in any way help the solution should at least refrain from doing or saying anything likely to hinder it.

ARAB PROTEST

The Palestine Partition Commission have arrived in Palestine to carry a decisive step further the work of dismembering that country in return for the "services" which Arabs rendered to Britain in the last war and in vindication of the solemn pledges that honourable British spokesmen had given to them. An Arabic manifesto signed "the Arab High Committee" and emanating from Beirut—British Imperialism has seen to it that Arab leaders, even judges of religious courts, are either in prison or in exile—has called for a general strike and demonstrations to protest against that Commission. It will be a miracle if the appeal is responded to with any measure of thoroughness. But the silence of the Arabs will not be the silence of satisfaction but of silence imposed by "force majeure" by Britain's bayonets and martial law ordinances.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha's little tiff with the Egyptian King and Palace was a strange event. And it would have been still more strange if the conclusion had been other than amicable. The Egyptian Premier is rather well-known for his solitary but unfailing principle of lending himself to opportunities. His conduct is always guided by the test of what serves his immediate purpose. He has often opposed the Wafd and once supported it too all because opportunism demanded it. The struggle between the palace and Nahas Pasha again gave him his opportunity which he was there to take. He used his Premiership to good purpose during the elections doing and getting done everything to defeat the Wafd: open illegalities, intrigues and terrorism, sedition witnessed even in Egypt. Having disposed of the Wafd he has probably proceeded to dispose of the inconvenient elements in the present anti-Wafd coalition. That explains the resignation which has enabled him to "reshuffle" his Cabinet.

ANOTHER ANTI-JEW DECREE

The recent decree in connection with the property of Jews in Germany and Austria need cause no surprise. The Nazis are out to destroy and exterminate Jews by all methods which an imagination diseased with cruelty can conceive. The recent decree is one of them. The order that Jews should declare their property both at home and abroad does not merely represent a theoretical discrimination. Its intention is much less innocent as the explanation itself forecasts thus: "The Commis-

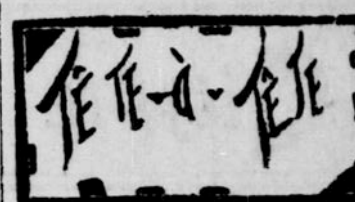
sioner for the four-year plan may take the necessary measures to ensure that the property is registered and used in a manner harmonising with German economy, (our italics) It is rather interesting to note in this 'connection that British statesmanship which champions Jewish "rights" to Palestine with bayonets, after a lapse of two thousand years, has not one word to say against Nazis' Jew-baiting.

FACE THE TRUTH

We agree with Mr. F. E. James, who spoke on the subject at Madras the other day, that "Federation is no departmental issue nor is it a subject suitable for bazaar bargaining." But Mr. James, like his fellow-Britons, both official and non-official, has yet to realise—or rather make up his mind to face what he does realise—that it is a question of India's freedom and does not admit of any bargaining between Britain and India, whether in the bazaar or elsewhere. Our British "friends" are in the habit of harping on Britain's—God imposed?—responsibilities and British Parliament's—God given—rights. India recognises neither and that is a truth which Britishers refuse to see with an insistence on blindness which would be amazing were it not a commonplace tactic of British Imperialism.

CO-OPERATION IN SOCIAL WORK

Amongst the resolutions passed at the Social Workers' Conference which was held in the city during the last week-end, perhaps the most practical and welcome is that appointing a special committee to consider the question of co-operation among the various societies and organisations which are devoting themselves to variegated social service. During the last two decades there has been a great increase in the number of such institutions, which are doing useful work in their chosen spheres. While all



WITHOUT COMMENT

Powers To Deport Hooligans.

—Headlines.
What, have the World "Democracies" realised after all their international obligations. But no. The reference is to the Bombay Government's campaign against our local brigands and knife-men.

One of the Opposition leaders opposed the Goonda deportation bill on the ground that "he was aware of an instance of a person who was wanted nowhere, with the result that he came back to Bombay."

We heartily congratulate this very brilliant honourable gentleman.

But in fairness to his own talents—to put it no higher—he must not stop at opposition. He must bring forward a repealing measure with positive provisions legally to make Bombay an All-India Goondas' asylum.

Minister K. M. Munshi declared in the House that Civil Liberty was not intended for the hooligans. But the grouse is that the hooligan is being deprived of his Criminal Liberty.

The special session of the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference was opened yesterday by Comrade Jamnadas M. Mehta. Is it due to his faith in the principle of "similia similibus Curantur" that Comrade Mehta is treating himself with "Democratic Swarajism"?

According to a British estimate the number of lepers in the British Empire is at least 2,000,000. Only?

President Cardenas insists that the expropriation of the Mexican Oil Company is not a denial of justice.

This is evidently because he sees some fine distinction between Justice and the Rights of British shareholders.

According to Mr. De Valera the British Government realised that Irish unity was more important than Irish disunity.

Wrong. What they have realised is that winning Eire's goodwill is more important than protecting and inciting Northern Ireland's Unionism.

In the opinion of a Rome paper "the reports of an Anglo-French Military alliance are more a French dream than a British reality."

We have no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion. For who can be a greater authority on "British reality" than the Italian Masters of British "realism"?

King Zog of Albania, we are informed "speaks German, Turkish and Albanian fluently." And he acts Italian even more fluently.

Herr Hitler has presented King Zog and his bride with a magnificent Mercedes car.

We are sure it is fitted with Rome-Berlin axis cylinders.

The doctor's five-year old daughter answered the call at the door, to find a prospective patient waiting.

"Is the doctor in?" inquired the caller.

"No, sir, I'm afraid he's gone out."

"Have you any idea when he will be back, my dear?"

"No, sir—he's on an eternity case."

this no doubt is very laudable, it has also led to a certain overlapping of social activities, and a consequent wastage of energies. It is necessary that there should be a better co-ordination of work, so that all branches of social welfare should have their quota of workers. The committee appointed by the conference should in due time call a conference to consider the question of co-ordination. Such a conference is an obvious desideratum.

Bombay Condemns Miniature Jallianwalla

Demands Independent Inquiry

TRAGEDY, TURNING-POINT IN HISTORY OF STATES

Nariman Appeals For Mysore Day

Speakers at a public meeting held at Jinnah Hall, Bombay, on Thursday, paid tribute to the sacrifice of the martyrs of Vidurashwatham, a village in Mysore where 36 persons were killed and many more wounded as a result of Police firing on the night of April 25 last. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided over the meeting.

Though the Mysore tragedy was not on as vast a scale as the Jallianwalla Bagh massacre, there were points of resemblance between the two," said Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

The people of this country, he remarked, owed it to the martyrs of the tragedy, to demand, and demand emphatically and unequivocally, an open, thorough and independent inquiry commanding the confidence of the country.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, moving the resolution, observed that the tragedy was a miniature Jallianwalla Bagh. He appealed that a "Mysore Day" should be observed by the Congress and he thought that the tragedy would prove to be a turning-point in the history of Mysore and other States.

Tributes to the memory of the dead were paid by other speakers and references for sympathy and support by the people of British India were enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the All-India States Peoples' Conference, the Congress Socialist Party and the Civil Liberties Union.

MASSACRE OF 36 MEN
Mr. K. F. Nariman, then, moved the resolution "expressing horror at the massacre of over 35 persons and injuries to many others caused by the shooting on the part of the Mysore State Police" and extending "its sympathy to the families of the victims and the people of the State."

The resolution further read as follows: "The meeting condemns the Mysore Government for its ban on the national flag and ban various acts of repression on its part, including the beatings and shootings of people who gathered to pay homage to the national flag."

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

"This meeting is of opinion that not only should a Committee of Inquiry from British India go and investigate into the facts regarding the 'massacre at Vidurashwatham' but that the fullest co-operation and active support of the entire country should be made available to the people of Mysore in whatever action they may take in the course of their struggle for democratic rights and liberties against a ruthless and tyrannical administration."

Mr. Nariman described the tragedy as a miniature Jallianwalla Bagh and said that the fact that less number of people were shot and wounded in that village in Mysore was, however, no credit to the Mysore authorities and could not in any way, minimise their responsibility.

Incidentally he mentioned that one of the public news agencies was subsidized and did not report the truth about the tragedy and about the situation in Mysore State and he challenged any one to deny it.

"HONEST BUTCHER"

General Dyer, Mr. Nariman said, was a honest butcher. He made no secret of what he did and what was more, he openly boasted about it with a certain amount of pride. It might be false or imperialistic pride but the fact was there. But in Mysore, the speaker added, the authorities would not even admit of what they had done.

During his recent visit to Mysore he had narrowly missed a similar tragedy. And he could say from experience that the authorities wanted to terrorise the people and that it was with that intention that firing was resorted to.

It was, however, a glorious piece of news to him to hear even from the official quarters that more than 35,000 people gathered at that place to pay homage to the National Flag. To learn that those people had come from distant places was really marvelous.

DYER AND MYSORE

Mr. Brelvi said that the tragedy in Mysore State and the circumstances in which the firing took place had shocked the whole country and had recalled to the mind of many of them the massacre of Jallianwalla Bagh which had occurred 19 years ago at Amritsar. Though the Mysore tragedy was not on as vast a

Queen's Mother Gravely Ill

LONDON, April 28. The Countess of Strathmore, the mother of the Queen, is gravely ill at her London home, and was visited twice yesterday by the Queen.

The Countess came to London from the country in April 25 for the purpose of attending the marriage of the Queen's niece, Anne Bowes-Lyon, which is to take place to-day in the presence of the Royal Family.—Reuter's Special.

X'ANS OBSERVE "CHINA DAY"

CALCUTTA, April 28. In response to the appeal made by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Local Christian community organised the "China Day" to-day, as a day of intercession for the restoration of peace in China and for the collection of funds for the Red Cross work in that country.

A total sum of Rs. 995 has been collected from street boxes, which will be forwarded to the Consul-General for China in India, Calcutta.

A united service for intercession was also held this evening in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by the Lord Bishop personally.—United Press.

JAPAN CLAIMS GENERAL ADVANCE

TOKIO, April 28. The Japanese claim that four columns are advancing Northwards to Hsuechow, pushing back the Chinese on a front of hundred and fifty miles. One column is within striking distance of Hsuechow, forty miles to the south of Hsuechow.

Further East another column is progressing along the Grand Canal.

A third force claims that it is operating successfully between the canal and Tientsin Pukow Railway. A fourth which landed on the North bank of the Yangtze Estuary six weeks ago, claims the capture of Yencheung 90 miles to the south of Hsuechow, the Eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway. Reuter.

CHINESE ADOPT GUERRILLA TACTICS

HANKOW, April 27. The outcome of the battle in south Shantung in which it is estimated 800,000 troops are engaged will be determined within five days, according to a Chinese spokesman in an interview. He expressed complete confidence in Chinese ability to repulse the desperate Japanese plunge on the vital east-west Lunghai line, which has been the Japanese goal for months past.

The spokesman said that the unsuccessful Japanese attacks proved that the attacking strength was spent, after months of fighting and the fact that two-thirds of the Japanese troops had marched 150 miles from Tsinanfu owing to Chinese Guerrillas destroying the railways and highways. "The Chinese forces are awaiting an order to begin a general assault on Japanese lines,"—Reuter's Special.

"TUNG WO" ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, April 28. The Japanese have released the "Tung Wo" which arrived here at 11 A. M.—Reuter.

CAIRO ARABS DEMONSTRATE

CAIRO, April 28. Groups of Arabs peacefully demonstrated in the streets of Cairo and Alexandria protesting against the partition of Palestine.—Reuter.

ANTI-JEW DRIVE IN VIENNA SCHOOLS

VIENNA, April 28. Jewish pupils attending schools are being separated immediately from Aryan pupils, and placed in special schools according to an official announcement.—Reuter.

TWO ARRESTS ON THURSDAY

Bombay is fast returning to normal. Except for Police pickets at road junctions, no other sign of trouble is in evidence anywhere. Only two arrests were made for the day on Thursday.

As night fell, the affected localities were deserted and the tendency to obey the Curfew Order seemed to be all-pervading.

Russo-Japanese Agreement

Proposals And Counter-Proposals Attempts Not Yet Successful

MOSCOW, April 28. According to the Tass Agency the Soviet during the last few days, attempted to reach an agreement with Japan on nine outstanding Russo-Japanese issues but apparently the attempt hitherto has been unsuccessful.

Japan is stated to have made counter-proposals and in reply to them the Soviet Embassy in Tokio handed in on Monday what resembles an appeal to Japan to come to an agreement.

Japan hitherto has not replied. The Soviet proposals are a surrender of the various Russian boats and the mail plane held by Japanese together with the release of various Soviet citizens under detention, an immediate payment of the overdue instalment of the purchase price of the Chinese Eastern Railway in exchange for which the Soviet is prepared to release and deport to Japan eight Japanese who have been detained as reprisals, release several Japanese schoolboys, give a favourable consideration to Japanese demands regarding concessions in Sakhalin, resume parcel post services and retention of the Japanese Consulate in Sakhalin which the Soviet wanted to close.

The Japanese reply states that the Soviet steamer will be released when the Captain has paid the imposed fine, mail plane and railway questions must be referred to the Government of Manchukuo and the other offers must contain more specified concessions, for example Soviet Russia must agree to the retention of Japanese Consulates in Kharbatovsk and Blagoveshchensk and immediately sign the long-disputed Fisheries Convention.—Reuter.

Counter-Strathmore Betrayal

LONDON, April 27. A bulletin states, Countess Strathmore had good night and is a little better this morning. Her condition is not serious.—Reuter.

NO QUARTER TO NAZIS

LONDON, April 27. Argentina intends to follow Brazil's example in banning Nazi organisations throughout the country. Having reached an agreement with Chile, Argentine foreign men are going to Santiago to-day with plans for a joint action. Meanwhile the Swastika, together with the Red Flag has been banned from May Day demonstrations.

The police have refused permission for a Nazi meeting.—Reuter.

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS

(Continued from Page 1) prayer were Messrs. R. D. Birla and Walchand Hirachand. Gandhiji will be examined by Dr. M. D. Gilder this morning.

MAHATMA'S ARRIVAL

Deep In Thought And Talks To None

BOMBAY: Thursday. Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by his Secretaries, S. J. Mahadev Desai and Pyarelal Sharma, arrived in Bombay this morning by the Nagpur Mail and alighted at Dadar. The train was more than an hour late and a crowd of about a hundred persons greeted Gandhiji.

Mahatmaji was received by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acharya Kripalani, Seth Jammalal Bajaj and Messrs. Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil.

Gandhiji was in a contemplative mood when he alighted from the third class compartment, helped by Seth Jammalal Bajaj. Enquiries showed that Gandhiji was Gandhiji-Jinnah talks to-day and to-morrow will lead to a definite understanding on the communal question. The importance of the occasion can be realised when it is known that Gandhiji was in a contemplative mood the whole of yesterday and this morning.

ANXIOUS TO BE AT JUHU. Gandhiji whenever he sees friends and co-workers, usually greets them with a loud contagious laughter and cracks jokes with children. This morning when he got down, his only question was in deep thought since he got up this morning, and hardly talked to anyone.

Gandhiji, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel drove to Juhu, from where he later proceeded to Malabar Hill, after taking his bath and food.

An interesting incident that amused everyone was when Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order entered the platform. Just when Gandhiji was coming out of it. While Mr. Munshi was engaged in touching Gandhiji's feet, a Railway Police Officer, next to Gandhiji stood to attention and saluted the Home Minister.

Hopes are entertained in all quarters in the country that the whether he could go to Juhu immediately. When informed that the car was ready, he walked fast along the platform and got into the waiting car and drove away.

It appears that Gandhiji wanted Moulana Abul Kalam Azad to be present in Bombay during the conversations with Mr. Jinnah, but it is gathered that Moulana Sahab wrote back to say that it would be much better if he carried on the talk alone, because he could have a really frank and heart-to-heart talk with the President of the All-India Muslim League.

PRELIMINARY PARLEYS.

It is expected that Mahatma

546,866,000 Dollars For Navy

Roosevelt Approves Of Scheme Which Is Distinct From "Navy Bill"

WASHINGTON, April 27. A RECORD PEACE-TIME APPROPRIATION OF 546,866,000 DOLLARS TO FINANCE THE NAVY IN THE NEXT FISCAL YEAR WAS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The measure is distinct from the "Big Navy Bill" which the Senate is at present debating. The measure carries funds to start work on two new battle-ships, two cruisers, eight destroyers and six submarines, as well as providing money to continue the work on two battle-ships, three aircraft carriers, eight cruisers, 43 destroyers, and 16 submarines.—Reuter.

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The police have refused permission for a Nazi meeting.—Reuter.

I. L. O. DIRECTOR TO RESIGN?

GENEVA, April 28. Mr. Harold Butler, Director, International Labour Office, has notified his intention of resigning at the end of the year.

It is understood that he has received the offer of headship of the new research college endowed at Oxford by Lord Nuffield.—Reuter's Special.

Gandhi will try to ascertain from Mr. Jinnah his exact demands and after knowing his mind he may consult his colleagues. The present talks, therefore, will only be a preliminary to further talks which may take after Gandhiji's return from the Frontier.

It is earnestly hoped in all circles that these momentous talks will lead to a final solution of the communal problem, which has been causing grave anxiety to leaders of thought in the country and thus pave the way for a United Front, against Federation.

Gandhiji Greets Muslim Leader With Cordial Smile

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mahadev Desai reached the residence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah at Gibbs Road, next to the Hanging Gardens at 11-35 a.m.

Finding that there was none excepting a few journalists at the portico, Gandhiji immediately on getting down, rushed into the drawing-room enquiring from the servants: "Sab kahan gaye?"

In the meanwhile Mr. Jinnah, who was in his study, came out and warmly shook hands with Gandhiji, the latter greeting him with a "Hello Jinnah," accompanied by a cordial smile that Gandhiji alone is capable of.

They both then walked together towards the verandah facing the open green lawn and the sea and commenced their talk.

Under instructions from Gandhiji, Mahadev Desai, who usually accompanies Gandhiji to all conferences and discussions, stayed behind in the study, so that Gandhiji and Mr. Jinnah could have a heart-to-heart discussion on the communal question.

HEART-TO-HEART TALK

The Gandhiji-Jinnah conversations proceeded uninterrupted, excepting at 1 p.m. when Mr. Jinnah came to his study to take a file containing some papers.

It was understood originally that the talks would last for two days, but it now appears that both the leaders will sit up and conclude the talks to-day alone.

Prospects of an amicable settlement seems to be bright. Five minutes later the Gandhiji-Jinnah interview terminated and both of them came out smiling. Gandhiji drove away with Mahadev Desai to Juhu.

Anglo-French Talks Open

Keen Interest Aroused In European Capitals

Conversation Will Cover Wide Field Of International Affairs: Czech Problem Will Be Most Thorny

ANGLO-FRENCH TALKS OPENING IN LONDON TO-MORROW HAVE AROUSED CONSIDERABLE INTEREST AND SPECULATION IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

The conversations between Mr. Laval, M. Bonnet, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax are expected to cover a wide field of international affairs but the problem of Czechoslovakia in the light of the recent demands of Herr Henlein is likely to provide one of the most difficult problems. The Czech Minister, M. Masaryk, who has just returned from Prague had conversations with British officials yesterday and it is probable that Anglo-French Ministers have before them some information regarding how far the Czech Government feels itself able to go in an effort to reach a compromise with Herr Henlein.—Reuter.

MYSTORY FIRING CONDEMNED

(Continued from Page 1) Congress Socialist Party, a resolution was adopted, condemning the reign of terror in Mysore, leading to the opening of fire upon peaceful and unarmed crowds at Vidurashwatham, which resulted in the deaths of over thirty people and serious injuries to over forty. The meeting congratulated the brave people of Mysore in their struggle against feudal autocracy, which they are carrying on undaunted by repression.

The meeting further urged upon the Indian National Congress to abandon its policy of non-intervention in the affairs of Indian States and to actively associate itself with the struggle of the States' peoples.

The speakers at the meeting described the shooting at Vidurashwatham as a second Jallianwalla Bagh Tragedy.—United Press.

VIDURASHWATHAM CASUALTIES

Officials Deny Death Of Woman

BANGALORE, April 28. The Associated Press is officially informed that the exact number of casualties in the police firing at Vidurashwatham village on April 25 were ten deaths and seven injured and no woman killed.

The meeting on which the police opened fire was entirely political, which took place four days after the Jathra had concluded.—A. P.

FOR RELEASE OF POLITICALS

DARJEELING, April 28. Mr. R. H. Hutchinson, Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Home Department, and Mr. R. C. A. Ray, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, Intelligence Department, have arrived here in connection with the final decision to be taken by the Bengal Cabinet on the question of the release of political prisoners and detenus.

Although official circles here are reticent about the nature of the proposals contained in Mahatma Gandhiji's letter to Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, in regard to this issue on the eve of his departure from Calcutta in the middle of this month, it is gathered that the scheme of release of political prisoners, which is likely to emerge from the Cabinet meeting now going on may be on the following lines:

(1) Nearly one hundred out of over three hundred and fifty convicted political prisoners, who have served out a major portion of their sentences, are to be released with as any further delay.

(2) About half a dozen out of the fourteen State Prisoners, under Regulation III of 1818, whose release has been recommended by the Medical Board recently appointed by the Government, to be similarly let off now.

(3) As regards the detenus, numbering about 400, at present in village or home domicile, it is

WUKKERS DOWN TOOLS

Sequel To Want Of Provision Of Bonus

CAWNPORE, April 28. About 3,000 workers of the Cawnpore Woollen Mills struck work to-day, because, it is alleged, bonus was not provided for the workers by the mill management. The efforts for a settlement have not proved successful yet.

It is feared the workers of the Cawnpore Mill will go on a general strike, if the employers and workers fail to arrive at some satisfactory settlement between themselves after the consideration of the Labour Enquiry Committee report.—A. P.

NO TENDERS FOR STERLING

Reserve Bank's Telegram To India Govt.

SIMLA, April 28. The Finance Department, Government of India, has received the following telegram from the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, sent yesterday:

"Sterling tenders are not to-day tendered, are deferred with further notice. The intermediate rate is 1 sh. and 1 3/4d."—United Press.

LONDON-ROME-PARIS AXIS

LONDON, April 28. It is understood that the French Ministers recently approved and supported the Anglo-Italian agreement and it is reported that Franco-Italian negotiations have reached such a stage that it is hoped a French Ambassador will be appointed in Rome by May 15. It is understood that an agreement has been reached on the tentative plan of procedure to be adopted when the question of recognition of Italian Abyssinia comes before the League Council on May 9. With regard to Spain, M. Bonnet stressed the importance of effective withdrawal of volunteers which the French Ministers regard as the acid test of Italian intentions.

British and French Governments have received the Czech Government memorandum stating the concessions it is prepared to make to the Sudetan German Party. The concessions were drafted before Herr Henlein's speech on Sunday.

Czech circles in London state that they are far-reaching but the Czech Government remains adamant in regard to the claim for National Socialism regime in German area and revision of foreign policy, which will imply an abandonment of Czechoslovakia's pact with France and the Soviet.

rather, there will not be much difficulty, as their restrictions will be relaxed.—United Press.

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PROTEST AGAINST

Bombay Medical
Bill ProvisionsALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHS
IN CONFERENCEDr. Patel's Appeal To Govt. &
Public To Give Them A Trial

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL CONFERENCE TO PROTEST AGAINST CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY MEDICAL BILL NOW ON THE LEGISLATIVE ANVIL WAS HELD ON THURSDAY EVENING AT THE MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL.

Mr. Sultan Chinoi, the Mayor of Bombay, declaring the Conference open said in case they proved the efficacy of their system, and had the public behind them, they would succeed ultimately in securing a Homoeopathic Medical Council for themselves, which was one of their main demands. He, however, impressed on the Conference, the importance of organisation.

In the course of his speech, the Mayor said:

Not being a medical man myself, you will excuse me if I plead bewilderment at the confusion, or what appears to be such, created by the divergence of opinion relating to the science of curing the sick and the wounded. To-day Allopathy holds the field as the officially recognised system of treatment. The Ayurvedic and the Unani systems also are related to the Allopathic dogma. But you, ladies and gentlemen, have entirely a different doctrine to preach. It is therefore not unnatural to expect that those of you who represent this view should clearly realise this advantage of union and should combine together to work for the advancement of the ideas that you represent. Your desire for recognition by Government is of course legitimate and I have no doubt that it will receive due consideration at the hands of the proper authorities.

LEGITIMATE DESIRE

I understand that your demand is for a separate Homoeopathic Medical Council. In these days of scientific development and close scrutiny it is but right and proper that Government should require first to be convinced as to the efficacy of your system and the body of public opinion behind it before they bestow on you the status you desire. I am sure it is a very legitimate desire and if the proceedings of your Conference, and the work of your constituents in the field of medical relief justify such a step, I have no doubt Government will find ways and means to give effect thereto. I must congratulate your organisers for having seized the proper opportunity for the purpose inasmuch as the Select Committee on the Medical Bill will shortly be meeting to discuss it.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now declare this Conference open and wish it every success.

THAKKAR'S APPEAL

Dr. R. R. Thakkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Plenary Session said as Homoeopaths would not be deriving any advantages through Registration they should form a Bombay Board of Homoeopaths under the auspices of the W.I.H.M.A. to put their house in order according to the advice of Dr. Gilder. So he made an appeal to all Homoeopaths to join the Association.

In the course of his welcome address, Dr. Thakkar said: Perhaps it is not necessary to exaggerate much upon the cause for which we all have assembled here, as it is no doubt being discussed since the introduction of the distressing, partial pending Medical Bill in which Homoeopaths and their science both have been very shrewdly neglected, ignored, and purposely omitted, as if they may be a special bias towards us and our science and indeed one cannot but help feeling too much at heart in view of this type of partial and very unjust attitude adopted by our own Congress Government, which is bound to help us and our country in each and every possible way. However I would like to draw the prompt attention of all the Homoeopaths gathered here that we have to-day assembled here specially to protest strongly against the forcible enforcement of unequitable forthcoming Medical Bill, which is only brought forward for the uplift and encouragement of those who are practising in Indian indigenous medicines and not at all for us, according to what Dr. Gilder and other Assembly Members have told out inside of such statement, why we have been compelled to be en-

listed on a separate list under Section No. 18-B of that Bill without being given any type of representation to us on the Board?

In view of this injustice, I would like to stress the need of having representation of Homoeopaths either on the same Board, under the same Bill No. X of '33 or the Government should not doubt give us a separate Board to manage our own affairs and to protect our interests of the Homoeopathic science. Is it not sheer injustice to tax us without giving us proper rights, just similar to those of Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners?

DR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.
Dr. G. B. Patel, the President-elect of the Conference at the outset, gave an account of the illustrious founder of the Homoeopathic Science, Samuel Hahnemann, and of the widespread influence of Homoeopathy all over the world. Continuing he said:—

The International Homoeopathic League has organisations in all the countries where Homoeopathy is being practised. The All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association has affiliated to it provincial Associations in Western India, Bengal, Madras, Andhra, C.P., U.P., Punjab, Sind, C. I., Assam, Tangail, Delhi, etc. It has a membership of all these allied bodies. Many of these associations are organising dispensaries, schools, lectures etc. Why then is the public so much in the dark about a science like this in these days of progress and enlightenment?

ARE THEY QUACKS?

Truly speaking the public and the Government are under the false impression that Homoeopaths are all quacks and their diplomas are acquired by correspondence, but what about those, who are not such and who are highly qualified in Homoeopathy? Why should such persons be victimised along with the correspondence diploma holders? There are persons in every system who would swindle any unscrupulous persons but that is the look out of the Government and they must stop it by all means, but surely there is no reason why Homoeopathy must be relegated to indignity.

Our deputation to Dr. Gilder had discussed all these points and let us hope good results would come out of all our movements. If the Government encourage Homoeopathy just as they are encouraging Ayurvedic and Unani, surely the public will be very grateful to them. I would particularly support Dr. Thakkar and further plead for omitting entirely part third of the medical Bill which the Select Committee is considering at present. I do not understand why regulations be made forbidding people to seek whatever remedy they choose to try especially when the Government is not in a position to supply qualified doctors of all the systems to the whole population.

Allopathy and official medicine has been sufficiently condemned by people like George Bernard Shaw and I know Poet Tagore uses Homoeopathic drugs with much advantage and so were Pandit Nehru and Sir J. C. Bose. I can hardly add anything to the opinion of such intellectual giants, nor is it needful in these days of advanced thinking.

Further continuing Dr. Patel said that they had enough statistics with them to vouchsafe the efficacy of Homoeopathy. He appealed that they may be provided with a ward in each of Bombay's Hospital in fairness to the science, when the results would speak for themselves. He deplored the public and Governmental Apathy and hoped the public also would give them a trial. In conclusion, Dr. Patel made an appeal to the Mayor to use his influence in the Corporation to get their

NEW USE FOR
JUTE WASTE

Result Of Research Of
Bengal Scientists

CALCUTTA. (By Mail) Very good results in utilising jute waste for hessian-making, it is understood, have been achieved by Prof. B. C. Ray and Mr. P. B. Sen of the University College of Science, working in their laboratory. "The jute fabric", said Prof. Ray, "as sold in the market remains hard and stiff at the lower end up to a height of about 9 to 12 inches due to the presence of various cementing materials which bind together the best fabrics, as these cannot be removed by the ordinary process of retting. This causes a huge waste amounting to several thousands of maunds per day in the mills, as this portion of the fabric cannot be utilised for the purpose of manufacturing hessian. This waste portion of the jute is generally used for manufacturing low-grade bags which do not fetch the proper price of the jute."

RESULT OF RESEARCH.
"In order to utilise this rejected portion of jute for manufacture of hessian we undertook", said Prof. Ray, "some research work in our laboratory and have been successful in obtaining very good results by the use of a certain bacterium which readily removes the hard portion of the fabric, without in any way affecting the quality or the strength of the fabric itself."

Proceeding Prof. Ray said that they were now enquiring how far the utilisation of the waste could be possible on commercial scale.—United Press.

UNJUSTIFIABLE &
DISPROPORTIONATE

Gangadhar Rao Condemns
Mysore Firing

BELGAUM, April 28. Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following statement regarding the recent Mysore firing:

"It is with deep sorrow that I learnt of the shocking tragedy at Vidurashwatham in Mysore state. My heartfelt sympathies go out to the bereaved families. From reports available the impression left on my mind is that the firing was unjustifiable and wholly disproportionate. Nothing short of immediate preliminary action against those who are responsible for the firing and an impartial inquiry commanding general confidence will satisfy the public. If the matter is allowed to be hushed up by usual official explanations, it will give a rude shock to even those who in spite of recent happenings in the state had entertained hopes about the Mysore administration."

EMERGENCY MEETING CALLED.

I am in communication with the President of the Congress and shall do all that is necessary in this matter. An emergency meeting of the Council of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee will be immediately called to consider the situation. In the meantime, I appeal to all people in Mysore in general and Congressmen in particular, to be patient and do their utmost to keep peace.—A. P.

Stabbed From Behind

GUNTUR, April 28. Two persons were admitted into the local Government Hospital for treatment of stab wounds received last night. It is stated that the persons were canvassing votes when they were stabbed from behind. One person has been arrested in this connection. The condition of one of the injured persons is considered to be precarious.—United Press.

status recognised and some Homoeopathic dispensaries opened in the City of Bombay.

The Conference then proceeded with its business.

RESOLUTIONS.
Resolutions were passed asking the Government to delete Part III from the "Medical Bill," and to form a Bombay Board of Homoeopaths.

Dr. Gilder was also congratulated in one of the resolutions.

A protest was made against the pronouncements of Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Minister in charge of Health, Madras) who is stated to have spoken against Homoeopathy. The following Council was then elected by the delegates—Drs. G. B. Patel, R. R. Thakkar, M. C. Sharma, V. V. Athle, Pulshule (Poonar), R. M. Patel (Ahmedabad), K. L. Ray, and A. C. Dac.

Dr. R. R. Thakkar was elected to represent India at the 13th Session of the International League of Homoeopaths at Monte Carlo, France.

CONTROL OF ASSAM
LOCAL BOARDS

Provincial Congress To
Formulate Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)
TEZPUR, April 28. A Convention of over 300 members, elected on the Congress ticket in last Local Board elections, will be held at Barpeta, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Bihar Education Minister, proceeding with a view to evolving principles for their guidance, in addition to those set forth in the Manifesto issued by the Assam Congress Civic Board. Barpeta being an important Muslim immigrant area, the Muslim Mass Contact campaign will also be started.

ASSAM CONGRESS.

The Working Committee sitting other day at Gauhati allotted four tribal areas to six leaders for the purpose of initiating Congress work.

The Committee held that no useful purpose would be served by building Congress houses in districts, for which contributions were sought by District Committees. Regarding the Jawaharlal F. U. D. Board decided that the District Working Committee would elect leaders for Local Board Congress Parties either to accept administrative power or to remain in opposition to other parties, who may accept such power.

A Sub-Committee with three prominent leaders was formed to advise the Congress Party in the Assembly. It also removed the ban imposed two years ago on Mr. T. R. Phukan for the opposing official Congress nominee in the last general election.

Mr. G. P. Hogg Governor-designate for Assam, who is at present Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, paid a non-official visit to Shillong and stayed for three days, attending Government House institute at Shillong.

HYDERABAD STATE'S
PEOPLE'S CONVENTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD Dn. April 28. The Hyderabad State People's Convention Executive Committee adopted the following resolution at its meeting held recently and conveyed the same to Sir Akber Hydari President of the Nizam's Executive Council:

"This Committee of the Hyderabad People's Convention requests the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam to arrange for the publication of the report of the special Committee for Constitutional Reforms as soon as possible so that the people of the Hyderabad State may be enabled to express their opinion about the same before the Government finally decides about the action to be taken thereon."

It is learnt that the Report of the Constitutional Reforms Committee will be submitted to the Government by the Iyenger Committee in the month of July and it rests upon the Government either to publish it or not.

Plight Of Cattle In Bijapur
DistrictMOVE TO SAVE THOSE IN FAMINE AREAS:
APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. Maganlal Hiranand Shah writes: It is a matter of common knowledge that the Bijapur District in this presidency has become a prey to repeated famines.

Fortunately for the district the Government is taking all possible measures to render relief to the suffering villagers. Suspensions and remissions of assessment, opening of relief works, granting of doles to old and disabled people are some of the measures taken by the Government.

The recent donation of Rs. 15,000 by the Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran for opening free kitchens for the destitutes of the district at suitable places in the famine areas has come as a God-send to the poor.

Thus, though one can't say that all human beings in the district are looked after, yet one can say that the sympathetic attitude taken by the Government and the generous donations of men like the Hon. Mr. Shantidas, have gone a long way to alleviate the distress of the hungry villagers.

NO RELIEF FOR CATTLE

So, when everything is being done for the human beings, the question arises about the dumb cattle which help to bring food to the agriculturists by their unskilled labour. Are they to be allowed to get emaciated and ultimately sold to the butchers' agents? Any humane person will realise that it will be sheer ingratitude to sell away to the but-

Kashmir Letters

PEOPLE PREPARED FOR
ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Kashmir's Donations To
Anti-T. B. Fund

(From Our Correspondent.)
SRINAGAR, April 20. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir left by air for Palampur last week wherefrom it is reported, he intends to pay a flying visit to Bhopal. It is further said that His Highness will return to Kashmir earlier than Durbar move.

Due to coincidence of Municipal and Assembly elections the Government has ordered postponement of the Jammu Municipal elections for the time being. It is believed in well informed circles that there will be a revision in Municipal electoral Rolls.

In a meeting held at Jammu in the Assembly Hall, presided over by Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalswami Iyenger, Prime Minister, and attended to by all the Ministers, Gazetted Officers and leading Journalists, it was decided on the motion of Mr. Lok Nath Sharma that two Committees, one at Jammu and the other at Srinagar be constituted for collecting funds in connection with anti-tuberculosis campaign started by Her Excellency Marchioness of Linlithgow. Accordingly two Committees under the Chairmanship of Col. Baldev Singh Pathania and Pt. Bala Kak Dhar will shortly come into being at Jammu and Srinagar respectively. The Prime Minister has announced the following donations of the Royal family in this connection: His Highness Rs. 6,000, Her Highness Rs. 3,000, Her Apparent Rs. 3,000 and in addition to this the Government will contribute twenty thousand rupees towards the fund. The Prime Minister has contributed Rs. 200 and all other Ministers Rs. 100 each.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

It is learnt that Kashmir Government has issued an order that Zaidars and Numberdars can stand as candidates in Assembly elections provided they are prepared to take sides with the Government in the Assembly deliberations. Mulahid Manzil was a scene of great enthusiasm last night when the question of nominating candidates from different City Muslim Constituencies for the forthcoming Assembly elections was taken up in a meeting presided over by Sheikh Mohd Abdulla President. All J and K Muslim Conference. Five candidates were declared nominated on the strength of greater number of votes secured by them.

The Muslim Conference will fight 11 the 21 Muslim Seats and it is believed that at least 13 candidates will be returned to the Assembly unopposed.

Despite great efforts th. Kashmir Pandits did not succeed in sending their representatives to the Assembly unopposed and it is understood that for 3 seats (one rural and 2 urban) allotted to non-Muslim in Kashmir province about a dozen candidates will fight the elections.

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Our Hyderabad Letter

FAMINE & INDEBTEDNESS
IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONSLand Passing From Hands Of
Cultivators To Money-
Lenders

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Dn. (By Mail). A detailed report covering about 100 pages on the agricultural indebtedness in Hyderabad State, prepared by Mr. S. M. Bhambha, Special Officer, has now been released for publication in the Press. A summary of the report has also been issued simultaneously in the form of a Communique extracts from which are reproduced below.

It will be seen from the printed report on Agricultural Indebtedness in the Nizam's Dominions, released for publication that the total debt very roughly estimated for the entire population in the Dominions comes to about 64 1/4 crores, and that land is passing rapidly out of the possession of agriculturists into that of money-lenders. The principal points emerging from the report are that although there is a large volume of agricultural debt in the Dominions, the agriculturist is solvent because even at the present low value of the land, his land is worth at least five to six times the volume of his debt. The agriculturists should be able to pay off his debt from the surplus produce of his land, if suitable relief measures are adopted.

PROPOSED RELIEF MEASURES

The principal measures for relief of agriculturists proposed in the Hyderabad Debt Relief Report are restriction of alienation of land, conciliation of debt, Co-operative Marketing Village Panchayath, Regulation of Money lending by statute, the enforcement throughout the Dominions of standardised weights and measures and the consolidation of fragmented holdings. During the last six or seven years the Government have set in motion two ordinances one for prevention of usury throughout the Dominions and the other for restriction of alienation of land hitherto applied in only two districts of Osmanabad and Aurangabad. It is necessary now to advance further in the interest of the agriculturist. The measures which the Nizam's Government are now contemplating to take are less drastic than in some provinces. They are not expropriatory nor inimical to the real interests of money-lenders. In fact measures are being taken also in the interest of the money-lender himself, who ultimately is equally bound to benefit from steps taken to improve the lot of agriculturist.

The new measures that the Nizam's Government are introducing after protecting the land of agriculturists is to establish Debt Conciliation Boards in districts. This conciliation of debt in other words reduction of accumulated past interest will be voluntary and by mutual agreement between the debtor and the creditor helped by a Panchayat consisting of money-lenders and agriculturists and presided over by a Gazetted Government Officer. Parties will be exempt from payment of court-fees and will not be permitted to be represented by pleaders. The main work of the Debt Conciliation Boards will be to bring about agreements between debtors and creditors for payment of debt in 8 to 20 annual instalments from the assessed surplus produce of the land.

In addition to these measures Government are introducing a law for the registration and licensing of money-lenders and for limiting rates of interest in future. They are also contemplating enactment of a simple law of Rural insolvency so that the bankrupt cultivator can be freed from his debts and may not be harassed in future.

MARBLE INDUSTRY.

"The Nizam's Government, while pursuing an active policy of preserving the numerous old handicrafts of the State with very encouraging and satisfactory results, have not been unmindful of the necessity of developing such large scale industries as can profitably be carried on in the State. Cotton, cigarette and cement industries have already been established, while marble sugar and paper factories have either started functioning or are in the process of active formation." says a Press Note issued by the Government, on the progress of the marble industry in Hyderabad State. The present note is intended to give a short account of the Hyderabad Marble industry for the public information.

"The marble works were originally started at Justapalli but

the quarries there having proved unsatisfactory, the works were shifted to Mondfong which, after survey, was reported to be the best field available. It contains two layers of marble, one white and the other dark grey similar to the Italian Bardiglio variety. The deposits at this place are deep and the marble found is characterised by a more compact and uniform texture and structure. Both the varieties, though coarse, work rapidly and acquire an excellent surface and polish. The Yellandu marble was subjected to various tests and was found to be fairly satisfactory.

The general development of the taste among Indians and particularly amongst Hyderabadis for the use of marble in modern architecture for purposes of floorings, sanitary equipments and other decorations has opened new markets for the consumption of this product. The demand for marble is steadily on the increase in the State itself and the marble used for flooring purposes compares very favourably in cost with the Terrazo variety. Bombay is a big distributing centre for marble and a large quantity of imported marble is consumed there.

In pursuance of their policy to encourage indigenous industries and State enterprises, the Nizam's Government have purchased debentures to the value of Rs. 25,000 and 214 shares of the Deccan Marble and Mining Company. Government have also advanced to the Company Rs. 50,000 with a view to further developing the marble industry."

TRAVANCORE
OFFICIAL DENIALBus body-building Cont-
ract And Its Sequel

TRIVANDRUM, April 28. The Information Bureau, Travancore, in view of certain incorrect reports appearing in the Press, has issued particulars regarding the Travancore State Transport Service.

The facts are that a contract for construction of the main garage was given to a company, which quoted lowest rates. This Company is incorporated in Travancore under Company Law.

With regard to the building of bodies of bus, 26 bodies were built in the P. W. D. Workshops at a cost of Rs. 1,000 per body. As all the bodies could not be built in the P. W. D. Workshops, before the appointed time, the contract for the remaining 34 bodies was placed with a Madras firm at the same rate of Rs. 1,600 per body. The offer of a Quilon firm to do body-building at Rs. 1,100 per body had to be rejected as the firm had only one shed, which was not large enough to accommodate even one body and it lacked capital and other facilities.—A. P.

Fatal Lorry Accident

TRICHINOPOLY, April 28. One person was killed and two injured as a result of a lorry dashing against a tree near Parambalur on the Trunk Road this morning.

The driver was killed on the spot and two other occupants of the lorry seriously injured. The injured were removed to the hospital. The lorry has been damaged considerably.—United Press

Are You Lucky?

Does everything seem to come your way or does the other fellow get in ahead of you? The stars may have something to do with luck, but good health will swing fortune your way.

Throw off your handicap whatever it is—excess fat, chronic tiredness, skin troubles, aches and pains—they all indicate uric acid. Fynnon Salt is Nature's own remedy; it has the same beneficial effect as the Mineral Spring waters that the rich take at fashionable spas. The presence of uric acid accumulations is indicated by a number of common ills: the sharp crystals must be dissolved in the blood before the excretory organs can remove them. Fynnon Salt every morning—just half a teaspoonful in a glass of water will do this gently and thoroughly. With the blood stream purified you will soon feel fitter in every way. "Unlucky" days will disappear from the calendar, and Fortune will smile more kindly. The cost is trifling, and the taste really pleasant. Sold only in red and green labelled bottles in red and green cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. I. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.

Purdah System In India

Protection From Forces Which Crush Women In West

Frau Heddy Fulop-Miller of Vienna, recently visited India. She saw some important people and many ordinary ones including Indian women, writing of whom particularly, she says:—

Not only did I have the chance of seeing many great Indian men, I was also fortunate enough to make acquaintance with several fascinating Indian women occupying important positions in the public life of their country.

About "Purdah". I think that in India more things are now at stake than the question whether women should wear veils or not. The "purdah" system has meant protection for the Indian women, protection from many of the brutal forces which have almost crushed womanhood in the west.

The seclusion of "purdah" has fostered family life in India and I have often been surprised to see how intense this family life in India is still a thing which we westerners cannot even dream about. While the segregation of the Indian woman is at the same time the warm protection of the big family we in the west are segregated by social standards of all kinds, without any protection at all. I wonder whether we have any right to consider our system superior to the Indian one. With the exception of hygienic, where undoubtedly European life is better than the Indian one.

But these achievements could easily be achieved in the Indian customs of living.

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

trating on the gaining of an economic hold. The quicksilver mines of Spain have in normal times accounted for 40 to 50 per cent. of the world production and according to expert estimates their output could be developed to 2500 tons annually (the world consumption amounts roughly to round 5000 tons). In regard to Pyrites, with an annual production of 4.5 million tons also Spain accounts for a very substantial part of the world consumption. Spain's lead production although it has sunk to below 100,000, it is viewed, could be easily raised to 150,000 tons. In the output of copper, Spain takes the first place in Europe, the capacity of her mines amounting to about 65,000 tons yearly. The zinc production of Spain with 50,000 tons annually though comparatively insignificant, is yet capable of being increased, as estimates have, without great difficulty to 75,000 tons. Spain is also an important producer of iron ore. In the pre-war period Spanish production of iron ore amounted annually to round 10 million tons, and in 1928 also it came up to 5.6 million tons. At present the normal production probably is near about 3 million tons and the Spanish iron ore commands a strong position on account of its good quality. Spain is again a significant producer of potash.

Germany's Attitude

The German halt also projects possibilities of checks under conditions to the path of imperialist collaboration. Though among dominant groups in London, there is a care to the value of Germany as a bulwark against Soviet Union and also an attitude of calculated accommodation to an extension of German hold in south-easterly direction, the course of an understanding with Germany might be disturbed by German aims in relation to Eastern Europe meeting checks, or German plans getting beyond bounds of limits or viewed as acceptable by Britain. Germany, it is clear, though often found urging and stressing the colonial claims keeps it really in the period to a rather remote position, and the references to it are made greatly to cast a pressure on Britain to further earlier a policy as touching Europe and closely Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. The path of imperialist collaboration may be shaken by the rivalry amongst the imperialists themselves and movements in some units in their systems and in other parts. All these circumstances, without overlooking factors and calculations connected with the Anglo-Italian Agreement suggesting what may be termed a consolidating value, keenly extend a reserve to it.

No Select Committee For Police Bill

(Continued from Page 14.)

cussion on the clauses of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, was continued. The House adjourned till 2 p.m. on Friday, because the Leader of the Opposition stated that his Party members wanted to offer prayers between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. on Friday and so the House should not meet till 2 o'clock. The Speaker accordingly adjourned the House.

Mr. J. I. Chundrigar moved an amendment to the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, to provide for the appointment of a select committee to consider the Bill.

The House then proceeded to consider the Bill clause by clause. Mr. B. R. Ambedkar moved an amendment to the nature of persons against whom the Police Commissioner might deal under the provisions of Sec. 27.

Mr. Ambedkar said that at the informal conference what he agreed to was the principle underlying the Bill. The intention of the Bill was to deal with "paucers" or "paupers". And by such a person he meant one who was dangerous and desperate. In view of this definition, he wanted to alter the wording of the clause and that was done in his amendment. To protect persons not willing to come forward before a Court to give evidence for reasons of safety, it was necessary to give these extra-judicial powers to the Commissioner of Police, but at the same time, the persons in whose cases these powers could be used should also be defined.

Mr. J. I. Chundrigar moved an amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's amendment, so as to restrict the use of the above powers by Commissioner only when the Commissioner was satisfied that there was reasonable apprehension regarding the safety of the witnesses.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehnavi supported both the amendments.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposed Dr. Ambedkar's amendment. He said that the original section as interpreted by the Chief Justice gave much wider powers to the Police Commissioner and the present Bill had already restricted those powers. From that point of view, the Draft Bill was a definite improvement on the original section, in the light of the Chief Justice's observations.

The Home Minister explained how several changes had been effected in consultation with the members already. Further changes would mean watering down the Bill and render present legislation entirely ineffective. After two days' deliberations he found that the draft Bill had covered all the cases and now it was not possible to accept Dr. Ambedkar's amendment. He was, however, agreeable to accept a modified form of Mr. Chundrigar's amendment.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then moved an amendment to Mr. Pataskar's amendment, on the lines accepted by the Home Member.

AMBEDKAR'S REPLY.

Dr. Ambedkar replying said that he was sorry that the wording of his amendment should have conveyed an entirely different impression from what he had intended. In opposing the amendment, the Home Minister had not taken into consideration the emergency powers which were already given to the Commissioner of Police. Having given such wide powers to the Commissioner, it was but natural for members to adopt somewhat carping spirit in giving powers for the normal working of the section. The Bill dealt with so important a subject as the liberty of the individual and this was an eminent occasion when all sections of the House should unite setting aside considerations of dignity as he himself had done. He was prepared to give more powers for dealing with gangs of persons. But here was the case of individuals and that was why he had to bring in this amendment.

The Home Minister replied that he could not accept the amendment, unless Dr. Ambedkar was prepared to meet his point as regards the word "habitual". It was not a question of dignity, it was one of difference of opinion. This Bill would have no meaning if it was further watered down.

PATASKAR'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

After the minor amendments were accepted, Dr. Ambedkar's amendment was lost, a division showing 29 for and 65 against. Mr. H. V. Pataskar's amendment as amended by one moved by Mr. Nagindas T. Master was carried 67 voting for and 25 against. The amendment of Mr. Pataskar as accepted by the House was:

"In clause 2.—(1) for sub-clause (a), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"that the movements or acts of any person in the City of Bombay are caused, or calculated to cause alarm, danger or harm to person or property, or that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person is engaged or is about to be engaged in the commission of an offence involving force or violence, or an offence under Chapter XII, XVI or XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or in the abetment of any such offence, and when in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, the safety of the public is endangered by the movements or acts of such person."

RICH OR POOR.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar moved that in clause 2 section 27 (1) (b) in place of the word "an" substitute the words "a pauper", so that the amended clause would read:—

"That an outbreak of epidemic or disease is likely to result from the continued residence in the City of a pauper immigrant."

The Home Minister opposed the amendment on the ground that it did not matter if the immigrant was rich or poor if he constituted a danger to the city. If a rich immigrant came to the city with yellow fever or some other epidemic disease and therefore by the city was in danger, he would be asked by the Commissioner to leave the city. It did not matter if the immigrant was rich or poor.

They had to consider the interests of the city and not the interest of the rich or the pauper immigrant.

The amendment was withdrawn.

JUDGE AND EXECUTIVE.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala moved an amendment to the effect that the Police Commissioner should prevent the person who is to be deported and lodge a complaint against him before a Presidency Magistrate who after judicial inquiry may permit the Police Commissioner to deport him.

Mr. Jhabwala went on to explain that the Commissioner of Police had already great powers and it would be dangerous to give him more powers. The Commissioner is made both the judge and the executive authority. Nobody should be punished without a chance being given to him to prove his case in an open court of law. If the Commissioner was allowed to make an inquiry in his own office and if he is vested with judicial powers, there was the chance of a large number of innocent people being victimised.

DANGER TO CIVIL LIBERTIES.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar supporting the amendment said that the original section was not intended for individuals, but the present clause extended to the case of individuals also. The section as it stood endangered the civil liberties of the citizens. The speaker did not want to leave them to the tender mercies of the Police Commissioner. They should be given full judicial protection. The Police Commissioner would naturally rely on the report of his subordinates rather than on the statement of the accused. If an innocent man was extorted there was no remedy left to him except to defy the order and take the risk of imprisonment for two years. The policy of the Congress Government was to separate the judiciary from the executive and consistent with that policy they should accept this amendment.

CHUNDRIGAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ismail Chundrigar moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Jhabwala. This was in the nature of a compromise. By this amendment the Commissioner of Police would be required to produce the person against whom action is to be taken and the material against him before a presidency magistrate and if authorised by the magistrate on examination of the material placed before him, the Commissioner may proceed to take further action against him.

Mr. Chundrigar said that the object of the Government in vesting the Commissioner with the powers of investigation was to overcome the unwillingness of certain witnesses to appear before a court of law. This amendment would safeguard the secrecy of the evidence against the person to be deported and would at the same time ensure that a judicial mind would be applied to the facts of the case. It would obviate the necessity of an open trial and at the same time take the judicial power from the Commissioner.

ALI BHADUR KHAN'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan supported the amendment of Mr. Chundrigar. He appealed to the Government to accept the amendment moved by the Muslim League party. If they did so they would have achieved practical unanimity on

the Bill. The amendment was not at all counter to the spirit of the clause, which was to safeguard the secrecy of the proceedings. The summary character of the proceedings would also be maintained.

ESSENTIAL SAFEGUARD.

Mr. Faiz Mohamed Khan and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar also supported the amendment of Mr. Chundrigar. Dr. Ambedkar thought that this much of safeguard was necessary to see that the Police Commissioner did not take any arbitrary action.

He drew a parallel between the safeguards that were provided in the case of persons suspected of revolutionary activity. He cited from the report of the Sedition Committee appointed by the Government of India, who had recommended that the character of the tribunals which tried persons suspected of revolutionary activities should be changed. These tribunals were composed generally of executive officers, and the Committee had suggested that the tribunals should consist of at least High Court judges. If this much safeguard was necessary in the case of revolutionaries, who were far more dangerous than the class of people to be dealt with by the Bill, such safeguard was certainly necessary in this case.

Dr. Ambedkar said that by all standards, this was the mildest amendment and hoped that the House would provide for this degree of safeguard at least.

HOME MINISTER'S OPPOSITION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, opposed the amendment. This amendment went against the amendment of Mr. Pataskar already accepted by the House that when witnesses were not coming forward publicly the Commissioner could exercise his powers. By this amendment they were asking the same witnesses to come forward at a judicial trial.

As regards the amendment of Mr. Chundrigar, the Home Minister pointed out that the Commissioner of Police himself was a Presidency Magistrate. Ordinarily a Presidency Magistrate other than the Commissioner of Police did not carry out executive powers. It would not be proper to ask a Presidency Magistrate to carry out the duties by means of executive powers to be vested in him. If therefore a Presidency Magistrate was seized of the matter as a judicial officer, his finding would be certainly open to revision by the High Court. Either the Presidency Magistrate was a judicial officer or he was an executive officer. Whatever executive powers the Magistrate possessed, were vested in him by Section 144 and even then they were open to revision in the High Court.

MIXING UP OF POWERS.

If at the same time they gave the Magistrate powers of this character they would be mixing up the two kinds of powers. If the Magistrate did not try the case as a judicial officer, then what was the difference in his looking to the case and the Provincial Government looking into it? The appeal to Provincial Government would have to go through the usual channel. It would first be looked into by the Secretary, Home Department a senior officer, and then it would be referred to the Legal Remembrancer, who was only a step behind the members of the High Court bench. The appeal to the Provincial Government constituted a substantial safeguard.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehnavi, supported the amendments and said that of all the safeguards provided the reference to a Presidency Magistrate, in his opinion, was the one real safeguard. Though certain elements were introduced in the Bill, taken as a whole, the Bill provided nothing as a safeguard for the innocent people.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala replied to the debate.

The amendment of Mr. Jhabwala as amended by that of Mr. Chundrigar was put to vote and declared lost 28 voting for and 59 against.

Mr. Mehta's Amendment.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment to the effect that the powers vested in the Commissioner of Police should not be used against a person engaged in political, economic or social work or activities. He said that his amendment was necessary in view of the comprehensive nature of the bill under consideration. The Government had themselves stated that they did not want to deal with any persons except those that lived by the use of force, under this section. This amendment only lays down explicitly the assurance given by the Government. If the Government were prepared to carry out their promise there

should be no difficulty in their accepting this amendment. It was dangerous to legislate in a manner that would cover all classes of citizens.

The Hon. Mr. Munshi objected that if the amendment were accepted the Mavallis might join some political or economic organisation and so claim protection under the amendment.

TO AVOID CONFUSION.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved a slight verbal amendment to the amendment of Mr. Mehta. Instead of the words "engaged in" he wanted to substitute the words "for his."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta accepted this amendment and the House ratified it. Mr. Mehta said that it was easy to confuse between political and social workers and Mavallis. At moments of excitement it would be possible to allege some kind of conspiracy against such workers. If they offended they could be proceeded against under the law of the land but not under this section.

AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

The Hon. the Home Minister stated that the Government had given an assurance that labour workers would not be proceeded against under this clause. But this amendment would extend protection to persons who might commit offences like dacoity in pursuance of political activity.

The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost. A division was challenged and resulted in 26 for and 62 against the amendment.

The House adjourned till 2 p.m. on Friday (to-day).

FRENCH RESERVE POLICE FOR PONDICHERY.

MADRAS, April 27.

A batch of forty members of the French Reserve Police at Chandernagore arrived in Madras yesterday morning by the Calcutta Mail and left immediately for Pondicherry. These men have been requisitioned in

SECUNDERABAD MUSLIM HONOURED

(From A Correspondent) SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

A meeting of the citizens of Secunderabad, Bolarum and Suburbs was held on Monday, the 25th instant in Rahim Khan, Auctioneer's compound, Secunderabad, for the purpose of placing on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad. Mr. Naosir S. Chenoy, Bar-at-Law, presided.

Mr. P. O. Mathew said that he felt proud to associate himself with his community which though a minority was an important one in expressing their deep sense of gratitude for all that the Khan Bahadur has done for the people of Secunderabad.

Mr. C. Rangachar observed that the Khan Bahadur was a clean fighter and was always earnest about his duties and sympathetic to the poor.

Messrs. S. Shama Rao and P. Veeriah Yadev, Shaik Hyder and Mr. Lateef Sayeed also spoke.

The Chairman briefly referred to the strong character of the Khan Bahadur and said that it was his love of humanity that made him do so much public work unobtrusively. He always fought for the public cause with an independent spirit.

SIMLA April 28.

The Lancashire textile delegation which will arrive in India on May 5 will travel from Bombay to Kaika in air-conditioned coach.

connection with the labour unrest there.

A Pondicherry message states that Maduramuthu, aged 8, was found lying on the beach with bullet wounds on the day of the labour trouble and shooting. On information, the police removed the injured to a Manjukkuppam hospital, where one bullet was extracted from his body. He was later removed to the General Hospital where more bullets are expected to be removed from his body.—United Press.

ASSENT TO BE WITHHELD?

Fate Of Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill In Balance

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Unconfirmed but persistent rumours current in political circles here show that the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill, which was recently passed by both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature and which is now awaiting His Excellency the Governor's assent, will be sent back by him in exercise of his discretionary powers, to the Bengal Assembly when it meets next July, with recommendations for modification of certain important provisions.

It may be recalled that some time back a memorial signed by nearly 10,000 landlords headed by the Maharajah of Burdwan was sent to His Excellency praying for intervention.

The recent visit of the Maharajah of Burdwan to Darjeeling has lent an additional impetus to these rumours.—United Press.

Guntur Field Workers Confer

PALLEKONA, By Mail. The second Guntur District Agricultural Labourers' Conference was held here on Tuesday under the presidency of Mr. J. Ramalingiah, a prominent Socialist leader. Nearly 500 delegates representing agricultural labour unions attended.

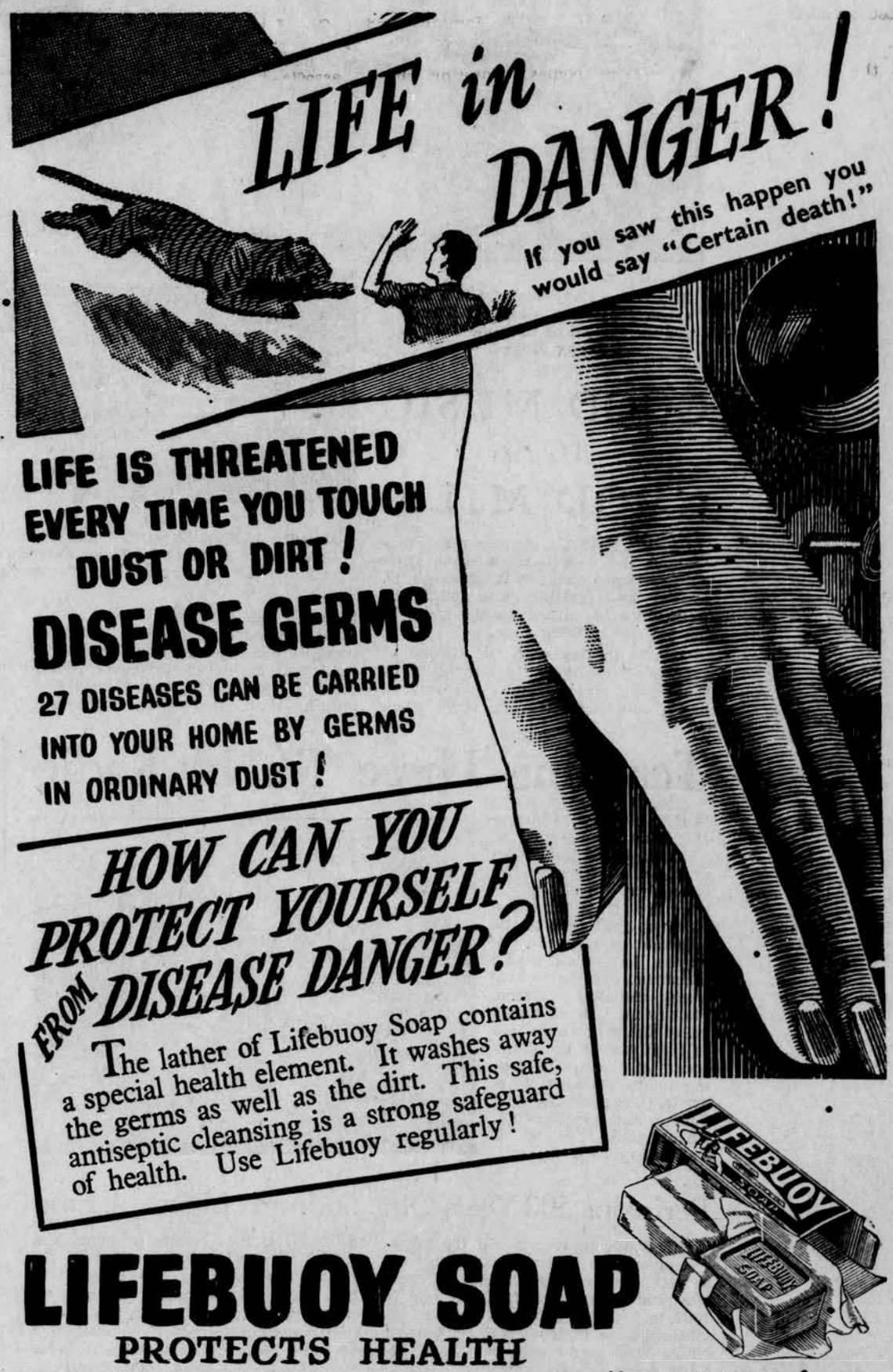
Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), President of the All-India Kisan Sabha and several Socialists, Kisan and Labour comrades were present.

Bengal Development Act

DARJEELING, April 28.

The "United Press" understands that the local Government have decided to suspend the operation of the Bengal Development Act with effect from the current financial year.

Henceforth, these cultivators who will like to use the canal water agricultural purposes will be charged Rs. 3-8 per acre. But those who will go in for short term lease will have to pay Rs. 4 per acre.—United Press.



LIFE in DANGER!

If you saw this happen you would say "Certain death!"

LIFE IS THREATENED EVERY TIME YOU TOUCH DUST OR DIRT!

DISEASE GERMS

27 DISEASES CAN BE CARRIED INTO YOUR HOME BY GERMS IN ORDINARY DUST!

HOW CAN YOU PROTECT YOURSELF FROM DISEASE DANGER?

The lather of Lifebuoy Soap contains a special health element. It washes away the germs as well as the dirt. This safe, antiseptic cleansing is a strong safeguard of health. Use Lifebuoy regularly!

LIFEBUOY SOAP

PROTECTS HEALTH

MADE IN INDIA FROM PURE VEGETABLE OILS ONLY

Now in the NEW carton containing two handy size tablets.

24, 400/1-250

LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Weekly DIGEST of Science and Invention

THE Brown Bomber dropped his guard as Farr feinted for the mid-section and then, like a flash, Tonypanpandy Tommy crashed over a left that caught Louis flush on the jaw.

This is not one of the sporting pages of your favorite newspaper. This article is intended to be dignified and based on scientific research and has little or nothing to do with prize-fighting. The opening paragraph is simply a reprinted extract from one account of the recent heavy-weight boxing contest for the world's championship held in New York City.

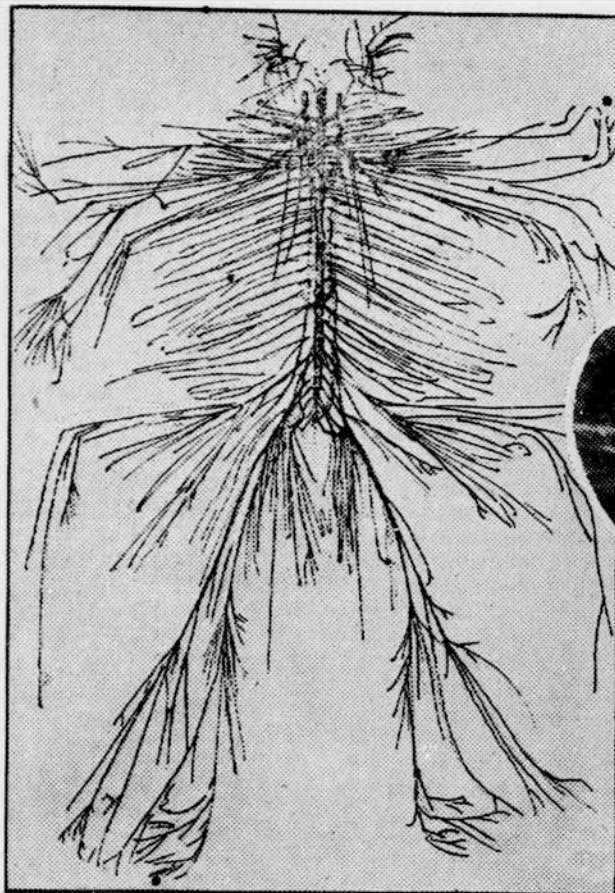
But when "like a flash Tonypanpandy Tommy crashed over a left that caught Louis flush on the jaw," this is what exactly happened:

The Welsh battler saw an opening for a blow. The optic nerve telegraphed that information to his brain and the nerve center instantly got busy communicating orders to Tonypanpandy Tommy's feet to get set, to his legs to get ready for a pivot, to his left shoulder to swing, thrusting the arm forward, and for the arm and fist to let fly at the champion's jaw with a smashing blow that brought wildly-excited thousands to their feet around the ringside.

All that the Brown Bomber and the Welshman knew about the blow was

Tiny Ion That Makes a "Champ"

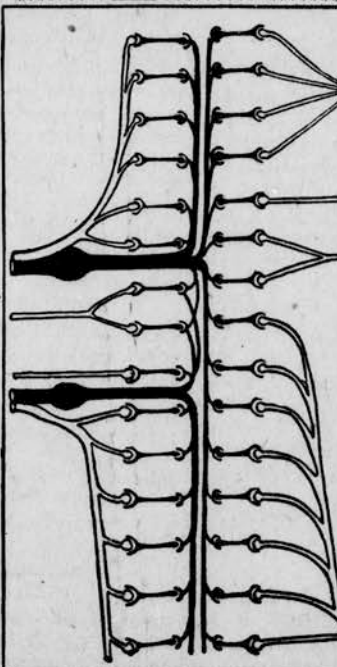
Fighting, and Every Other Impulse of the Body,
Traced to Acetylcholine, a Chemical
Which Causes Our Muscles to Move



Map of the Human Nervous System on Display at the National Museum, Washington, D. C., Showing the Wide Distribution of "Telegraph Wires" from the Central Station Located in the Brain.



One Grain of Acetylcholine Would Be Sufficient to Kill 1,690,000,000 Cats—More Cats Than Are in the Known World.



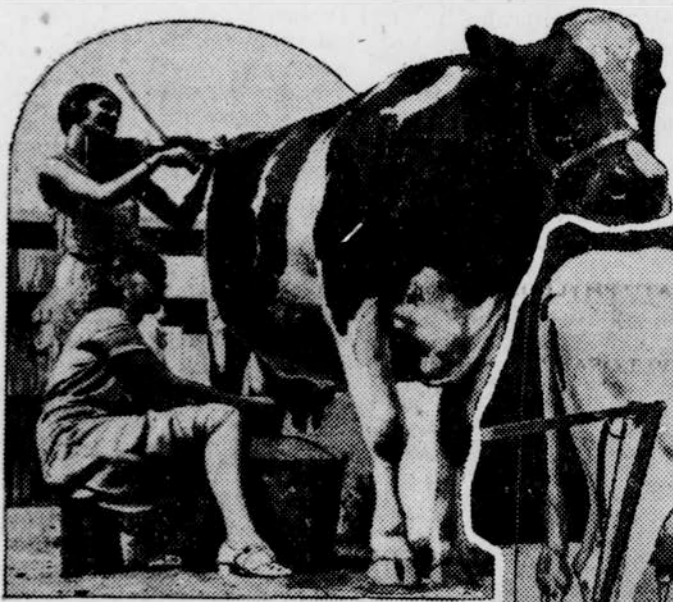
This May Look Like a Part of the Control Board in an Electric Power Station, But in Reality It Is a Chart of the Involuntary Nerve System of the Human Brain Along Which Every Thought Is Transmitted.

The Acetylcholine Goes into Action and a Straight Right to the Chin Follows. The Insert (1) Shows an Ultra-Microscopic Photo of a Normal Nerve Cell.

the mysteries of muscular action, an editorial writer in the New York Sun has this to say:

"You scratch your head or brush a fly off your nose. It is quickly and apparently simply done. But how? Edison remarked to an interviewer twenty years ago that although science knew a lot of things, it had not explained the co-ordination movement of the muscles. Dr. Renshaw of New York University recently gave an explanation. Acetylcholine is the secret, he thinks. It is a chemical present in all parts of the body, yet so powerful that one grain of it would kill more than a billion cats. As there are not so many cats in the known world, let us move on to a more practical example.

"Carl Hubbell starts to wind up. His brain signals a screwball to cut the plate. The conception of his desire is flashed by nerves to his fingers, his wrist, his forearm, his elbow, his biceps, his shoulder, his waist, his back, his legs, his feet. The waves tap outside each muscle needed for the pitch and at each point the electric impulse penetrates the substances surrounding the acetylcholine. There is a chemical transformation which results in a hydrogen ion. That spasm of energy beats against the appointed muscle and causes it to move. Long before the reader reaches this point the ball is in Mancuso's mitt, the umpire's right arm has yielded to acetylcholine and all the chemicals used by Mr. Hubbell have flowed back to their places, where they stand ready to put over another strike. It is all done as quickly as the slightest of those billion cats could wink an eye."



The Young Lady Violinist Is a Virtuoso. Playing a Classical Theme for the Benefit of the Cow That Is Being Milked.

GOOD MUSIC Means GOOD MILK

JOSEPH BRYAN, a farmer at Portland, Ind., has reported to the Agriculture Department, at Washington, D. C., that he is getting more and better milk since he turned on the radio in his barn at milking time.

This is in line with the theory of experts of the Agriculture Department that music, and especially good music, has a soothing effect on cows when



Maurice J. Francill, a St. Louis Electrical Engineer, Demonstrating That a Cow Can Be Milked Five Times Faster Than Usual When Under the Influence of Soothing Music Supplied by Radio.

they are being milked.

"It is important," said T. E. Woodward, of the department's dairy division, "that a cow should never be excited by loud or boisterous noises at milking time. Give them good music.

If a radio is used only soothing selections should be chosen."

"After all," one department official remarked, "cows and all other quadrupeds don't like tin-panny music any better than most humans."

Teaching Three "R's" by Radio

THE city of Chicago claims the honor of conducting the first school of the air. When 315,000 elementary grade pupils were kept from the classrooms recently due to the epidemic of infantile paralysis, lessons were broadcast over radio stations, and the children, listening in at home, heard their teachers just as clearly as in the classroom. In the accompanying photo Principal Robert D. Gregg, of Mulligan School, and Assistant Superintendent Minnie E. Fallon begin school.



Periscope 300 Years Old

THE 300th anniversary of the invention of the periscope is being observed this year at Danzig. Johann Hevelius constructed the first one in 1637, his object being to provide armies with an instrument by means of which they could observe the enemy from cover, as for instance, from a trench. He called it a "polemoscope" and it consisted of a field-glass equipped with two plane mirrors inclined at an angle of 45 degrees. During the World War it was called a "trench-mirror." Rear row spectators still use them at games and parades.

Sodium Lights Easton

EASTON, Pa., boasts of being one of the best lighted cities in the United States. It recently became the first city in the country to light its main traffic approaches with high-visibility sodium lights for the protection of those entering or leaving the city at night. Ninety-eight lights, emitting mellow, orange-yellow illumination, are installed on three two-lane concrete thoroughfares. Pennsylvania's Safety Division is studying the new safety illumination and its effect on traffic accidents. The experiment may bring their installation elsewhere.

MILESTONES OF SCIENCE

A METHOD of removing flourine from drinking water and thus preventing mottled enamel of the teeth, has been announced by Prof. H. V. Smith, of the University of Arizona. His system simply means the filtering of water through animal bones.

THE Hayden Planetarium, New York City, has introduced a new type of thrill for its visitors by taking them on a journey of 6,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles out into space for a close-up of the Andromeda nebula in the Milky Way.

HANDS caked with grease and dirt are easily washed with a "Vacuum" glove, just patented. The glove is made of crepe rubber and is worn on each hand, in turn, as the two hands are being washed in the usual manner. As the glove is flexed the rubber sucks dirt from the pores of the skin.

WHEAT grains, exploded by steam after the manner of breakfast cereals, are now being mixed with rubber to form a plastic filler for the joints between slabs in concrete roads.

A NEW streamline steam locomotive recently exhibited in Paris is said to have maintained a speed of 90 miles an hour. The locomotive is scientifically sheathed to reduce air resistance without making any of the working parts inaccessible.

Fighting Scourge With Nasal Spray



WHILE Chicago's public and private schools remained closed during the recent infantile paralysis epidemic, municipal and county agencies organized to combat the scourge. Dr. Austin A. Hayden is shown here administering a zinc sulphate spray to Mary Ellen Trant as the first nasal clinic was opened last month. Several other clinics, where similar treatments were given, were opened in various parts of the city and surrounding territory quickly as the necessary accommodations and physicians and nurses could be provided. It was one means adopted to check the epidemic.

Flying Police

THIS is not a sky police patrol about to take off to quell a disturbance miles away. It is a football team composed exclusively of British "bobbies" about to take-off from the Croydon flying field for Amsterdam, where they had a date to play a friendly soccer match against a Dutch police team at the Amsterdam Olympic stadium.

After the game the "bobbies" flew home again and were back on duty within a couple of hours after the Dutch team had been declared the winners, three goals to two.

A return match is shortly to be played, this time in England, and the Dutchmen have announced their intention of flying to England and return.



Mustard Gas War's Deadlies

THE British government's announced intention to outfit the entire civilian population of the British Isles with gas masks is responsible for a rapidly increasing demand for chemists in England, according to Dr. James E. Kendall, head of the department of chemistry at Edinburgh University, Scotland, who attended the American Chemical Society meeting at the University of North Carolina.

The world armament race was a strong contributing factor to recent chemical development, Dr. Kendall declared, but he does not believe chemical warfare has developed very far beyond the World War stage.

"I very much doubt if a chemical weapon practical for use in warfare and more deadly than mustard gas will be developed," said Dr. Kendall. "In fact, a gas more toxic in lower concentration than mustard gas would be too volatile for such use, particularly

in warm weather or in hot climate. Mustard gas is sufficiently deadly, anyway. Casualties at the Edgewater arsenal, where they manufactured the gas during the war, were greater in proportion to the number of men than in any outfit on the Western Front."

Synthetic Gasoline

THROUGH the subjection of coal to high pressure and the chemical combination of gases formerly consumed as raw fuel, two new processes of producing synthetic gasoline have been discovered, according to Prof. Florus H. Baxter of the American Chemical Society. He adds the comforting assurance that if the prices of motor gasoline go much higher, more than 200,000,000 barrels of the new synthetic gasoline will be available annually for motorists.

Detailed Quotations
Of Local Piecegoods

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

GREY LONG CLOTH.		
Name of Mill	Trade No.	price per piece
Bombay Dyeing	135	4 3 9
Century (S. Quality)	CCCCC Man and Globe	4 2 9
Crown Mill	15100 Spruce Cones	6 12 0
EDSU	1401 Jijori	5 5 6
Hindustan	8705 Khajuri	9 5 9
Do.	5805 Poppy	6 6 0
Minerva	145 Minerva	6 6 0
Mysore Sgg.	100000 Two-Birds	5 13 6
Sholapur Sgg.	1400	7 14 0
Western India	BBB13 Coconut Tree	5 6 6
GREY SHIRTING.		
Berar Mfg.	131 131 Shapavati	not in stock
Bombay Dyeing	135	5 1 0
Century	3636 Jangle	4 15 10
Do. (Heavy)	15100 Man and Globe (Wide)	6 1 0
Crown Mill	1401 Jijori	5 12 6
EDSU	3625 Jala	5 1 0
Hindustan	911 911	4 12 6
Do.	44025 Eagle	6 3 9
Phoenix Mill	3401 Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	355 Darji	5 11 0
Western India	1401 Sundari	5 15 0
Do.	BB44 Horse	6 5 9
GREY SHEETING.		
Century	811	4 3 4
Victoria Mills	111 X-Quality	5 6 9
Do.	3827 C-Quality	2 8 0
GREY DOMESTICS.		
Century	13507 Mand and Globe	10 2 9
Colaba Land	12 Rising Sun	no sale
Crown Mill	1200 Tijori	7 8 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215 Coconut Tree and Lion	no sale
Tata Mills	3503 Darji	12 8 0
GREY CHADAR.		
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX Tiger	per pair
Century	C1115N	1 2 9
Crown Mill	1215 Tijori	1 4 3
EDSU	1215 Hiraluxmi	1 9 0
Hindustan	1215 Two Tigers	1 7 9
Minerva	220 Minerva	1 14 0
Do.	270	1 5 6
Mysore Sgg.	260 Two-Bird	1 9 9
Swadeshi	5050 Kamal	1 4 0
Tata Mills	650 Darji	1 10 0
Western India	1325 Motor	1 14 0
GREY DRILL.		
Berar Mfg.	151	per piece
Bradbury Mills	10	no stock
Century	555 Tower	5 0 9
EDSU	222	6 6 0
Minerva	MM3 Minerva	6 12 0
Do.	1515A Do.	9 0 0
New Great Eastern	N879	7 8 0
GREY DHOTIES.		
Ahmedabad Advance	1940 Dhoti (F.B.)	per pair
Berar Mfg.	410 Tiger (F.B.)	1 12 4
Bombay Dyeing	440 D.T.M.	1 3 6
Century	2412 Dhoti	1 1 6
Do.	2412 Dhoti	1 5 3
Hindustan	361 Dhoti (F.B.)	1 7 13
Do.	31 44	1 8 0
Minerva	1899 Lady at Toilet	1 13 3
Do.	1429 Do.	1 13 3
Mysore Sgg.	10225 Dhoti	1 14 0
Sholapur Sgg.	10225 Dhoti	1 13 6
Swadeshi	340 Kamal	1 12 6
Tata Mills	1380 Darji	2 0 0
Western India	2154	1 14 0
GREY SARIES.		
Indian Mfg. Co.	141 x 141 Lady at Toilet	1 13 9
Do.	141 x 141	1 9 9
BLEACHED LONG CLOTH.		
Ahmedabad Advance	2100 Ganga Utaran	per piece
Century	1901 Dhaki Mala	no sale
Khatav Makani	3090 Rambha	6 5 0
Kohinoor Mill	400000	11 8 0
Do.	5000000	11 0 0
Do.	L 703	11 0 0
Minerva	47 Minerva	8 4 0
Mysore Sgg.	84 Two Birds	7 8 0
Sholapur Sgg.	F4000	10 0 0
Swadeshi Mills	66001 Two Elephants and Engine	12 8 0
BLEACHED SHIRTING.		
Minerva	1901 Dhaki Mala	Rs. a p.
Crown Mill	13400 Two Birds	5 0 0
Do.	3606 (S. Quality)	7 4 0
New Great Eastern	N772 Baonet	5 12 0
Do.	816	10 12 0
Tata Mills	13200	7 1 6
BLEACHED MULL.		
Century	1402 Man and Globe	4 3 0
Colaba Land	1040	6 0 0
Mysore Sgg.	81 Two Birds	4 3 0
Do.	82 Do.	5 1 0
New Great Eastern	N820	4 4 0
Do.	1451	4 8 0
Sholapur Sgg.	12610	6 2 0
Victoria Mills	816	2 1 0
BLEACHED TWILL.		
Ahmedabad Advance	80 Ganga Utaran	6 2 6
Century	333 Three Ladies	7 8 0
Khatav Makani	K1000 Rambha	6 8 0
Mysore Sgg.	261 Two Birds	10 1 0
New Gt. Eastern	N813	11 8 0
Swadeshi	222	9 4 0
BLEACHED DRILL.		
Kohinoor Mill	979	8 8 0
Minerva	54 Minerva	9 4 0
Mysore Sgg.	4x Two Birds	11 12 0
Swadeshi	2042 Kamal	12 0 0
Tata Mills	105 Darji	10 10 0
BLEACHED SHIRTS.		
Mysore Sgg.	240 Two Birds	each
New Gt. Eastern	1408	2 8 0
BLEACHED DHOTIES.		
Ahmedabad Advance	1830 Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	per pair
Century	K401M Amiri Kutumb	no stock
Khatav Makani	701 Photo Ticket	1 13 3
Kohinoor Mill	K V	2 7 6
Minerva	6768 Minerva	2 12 0
Do.	6768 Do.	1 9 0
Mysore Sgg.	5038 Two Birds	1 11 0
Do.	5038 Do.	2 0 0
Sholapur Sgg.	12811	2 1 0
Victoria Mills	200	1 6 9
DYED SHIRTING.		
Khatav Makani	51000	per piece
Tata Mills	350 Darji	no stock
DYED DRILL.		
Kohinoor Mill	SV 181	10 2 0
Mysore Sgg.	171 Two Birds	9 12 0
Simplex	1,1 (Blue)	11 8 0

STEADY TONE IN
SUGAR MARKETS

Limited Turnover

PRICES EXPECTED TO MOVE
WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Bombay, April 27.

During the week under review, steady conditions continued to prevail throughout the past week and prices on the whole have advanced about 1/2 to 1 anna in all positions. This was mainly due to some enquiries from Outports as well as some outside buying interest, coupled with steady rise in London Terminal prices. Market activity of sellers at lower rates. Business was, however, very restricted as there was lack of buying interest at advanced limits. During the week, no direct business was reported in the market in view of small disparity existing at the moment between the Java and the local prices. In the local market, there was limited turn-over amongst dealers and outsiders and at the close, the tone of the Market was steady with small outside buying interest at current rates.

INDIAN SUGARS

The Market has remained dull and depressed throughout the week. On the whole, there has been a decline of about 2 annas per maund. Dealers have been complaining about the unsatisfactory offtake during the last few days. Arrivals continue to remain heavy and looking to large stocks with competitive sales both by the dealers and some sales on consignment account. It is generally believed that prices will decline somewhat further from the present level unless demand shows material improvement. There is still no interest in "Forward" deliveries and prices are nominal. Rawponore market has, in the meantime, remained steady and it was reported that few thousand bags of various Mills were sold on Bombay account at Rs. 7/1 to Rs. 7/2 per cwt. F.O.R. and there were further sellers on the above basis. So far, no interest has been shown in purchases at Syndicate limits as most of the Market requirements are met by secondhand dealers (Sellers). At the close, the tone of the Market was weak. Arrivals during the week are estimated at 2,500 tons and stocks at 8,400 tons, as against 1,100 and 12,800 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal Market, there was an all-round advance of 1 1/2 points, while on London Terminal Market, there was an advance of 2 1/4 and 1/2 in May, August and December positions respectively. According to the latest telegram from London, there is not likely to be any important change in terminal prices as there is neither speculative nor investment interest in Sugar at present Java Market was reported steady with Exporters limits almost unchanged at previous prices. "Nivara" limit has, in the meantime, remained unchanged.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is no change in position of Java Sugar. As regards Indian Sugars, Calcutta Market was reported firm with expectation of further business at present Syndicate levels during the next few weeks. Karachi Market was reported steady, with prices unchanged. Light's first estimate of European sugar showings for 1937/38 campaign as compared with final areas for 1937/38 and 1936/37.

Estimate on Final areas
31/3/38 1937/38 1936/37
Hectares 0 13 6 2,908,783
3,975,000 2,908,783
As can be seen, it is expected that the total area will be greater than that of the previous crop by 1,07,900 Hectares or 3.71 per cent.

Local market for June Sugars is likely to fluctuate within narrow limits as long as there is no change in policy of the Government regarding future sales. Much will, however, depend on demand from Durr as there is no interest in imported Sugars for British India due to Indian Sugars being available at much lower rates.

SUGAR CHECKS.		
Bradbury Mills	2371	3 7 0
Century	121 Heron	3 12 0
Phoenix Mill	50 Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	93008	6 4 0
STRIPPED DRILLS.		
Hindustan	6400 Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 4 0
Phoenix Mills	902 (Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902 Panchavati	2 10 9
STRIPPED SUSIS.		
Century	6081	5 12 0
Colaba Land	sterling	7 10 0
Do. (50 p.c. colour)	1370	8 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	1255	5 10 0
COATINGS.		
Bombay Dyeing	6781	4 0 6
Bradbury Mills	17219	5 10 0
Colaba Land	1705	no sale
Kohinoor Mills	314	6 8 0
Do.	598	6 8 0
Mysore Sgg.	115 Two Birds	5 12 0
Do.	1288 (series) Do.	10 13 0
Do.	3358 Do.	9 12 0
Do.	3344 Do.	7 4 0
Simplex M-ills	4850	9 0 0
Do.	4850	7 3 0
Tata Mills	845 Darji	7 3 0
ART SILK DORIA.		
Century	386	3 7 0
Colaba Land	86	no sale
ART SILK SARIES.		
Simplex Mills	Vasanti Devi	per yard
Do.	413 Sarojini Devi	3 6 0
Do.	452 Roaming (dyed)	per yard
ART SILK STRIPPED TINTIN.		
Simplex Mills	MMMM	0 3 6
DOBBY and JACQUARD CHADAR.		
Madhowji Dharamsi	312	per piece
Tata Mills	881 Darji	4 10 0
COTTON BLANKETS.		
Century Sgg.	895 Spade	per blanket
Do.	3201 Spode	0 13 6
TOWELS.		
Colaba Land	1503 (Crepe)	per dozen
Minerva	1388 Minerva	no sale
Mysore Sgg.	86 Two Birds	10 11 0
Do.	33 Do.	9 0 0
Tata Mills	998 Darji	12 12 0
DYED FLANNELETTE.		
Colaba Land	1133 (Dyed)	per yard

YARN MARKET
CONTINUES DULLUpcountry Report
DiscouragingDEALERS COMPLAIN ABOUT
ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS

Bombay, April 27.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain dull and featureless throughout the whole of past week and although prices have not undergone a sharp decline, the undertone has remained definitely easy and prices are simply nominal. Reports from upcountry markets are not at all encouraging and it looks as if they will still prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing purchases in bulk. At present there has been only scattered buying in evidence in particular counts and chops just for further immediate requirements. Cotton prices are also fluctuating heavily with a rather uncertain tendency and this has been producing adverse effect on yarn prices. Demand from almost all important consuming centres is still very limited and prices offered in many cases are much too low to admit of any business of importance. Offtake in Local Market is rather very small and dealer have been constantly complaining about the accumulation of stocks in several counts and qualities. As regards Export Markets, enquiries have considerably fallen off and only a small business has been possible at tempting prices. On the whole, the general condition in Yarn Markets are not satisfactory and the future tendency is rather less hopeful than for the last several weeks.

ENGLISH YARNS.

As compared with Cotton prices, prices of Manchester Yarns are much higher and dealers and consumers have therefore been taking less and less interest in this class of yarns. There have been some offers on the Market for Shanghai Yarns at much cheaper prices and some small business has also been done. Competition is, indeed, very keen and unless Manchester prices are much lowered, hardly any business of importance will be possible in the near future.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Fluctuations in this class of Yarns have been very narrow probably due to limited stocks in both single and two fold grey yarns. In case of mercerized yarns, prices have been fluctuating very heavily but the undertone has remained distinctly easy at the close. Reports from all important centres go to show that the prices in all mercerized yarns have been steadily declining. Fresh "Forward" business with Japan has been very limited on account of continued uncertainty regarding the future course of the Market. Exchange has improved further whereas Sampan has declined to some extent.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

There has been no special change to report in this class of Yarns. Prices of Italian Yarns have remained practically unchanged with a moderate offtake during the week. As regards Japanese Yarns prices have remained fairly steady with a limited offtake from the Punjab and U.P. as also various other markets.

LOCAL YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd. has been rather small owing to the Holidays and also due to uncertainty about the future tendency. Business has been done at about Rs. 2 lower than before, with hardly any buyers at the close.

LONDON SEEDS

London, April 27

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton £12-0-0
April sellers
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton £12-16-3
April sellers
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton £13-5-0
April sellers
Rapeseed Toria Hull Cont c.i.f. ton £11-13-9
April sellers
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton £11-13-9
April sellers

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE		
Bombay, April 28		
Quotations at 2-15 p.m. were as under:		
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
3 1/2 per cent Paper	98/8	
4 per cent 1960/70	114/8	
5 per cent 1945/55	118/4	
BANKS		
Baroda	111	
Bank of Hindusthan	34/8	
Central	30/10	
Imperial Bank P P	154/7/8	
India Bank P P	130	
Indian Overseas Bank	49/8	
Reserve Bank	117	
Union Bank	6/1	
TEXTILES		
Amberia	1440	
Arjun	408	
Arvind	1163	
Asok	385	
Bombay Dyeing	823/12	
Buckingham and Carnatic	190	
Century	222/8	
Central India	223/12	
Colaba	145	
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	300	
Elgin	112	
Gokak	145	
Indore	50	
Jubilee	218/12	
Kohinoor	253/12	
Laxmi Cotton	475	
Mysore	95	
Marsden	111/14	
Morari	1025	
New Great	208/12	
Rajpur	705	
Rajnagar	335	
Simplex	187/8	
Swadeshi	71/14	
Saijan	97/8	
Vishnu	1270	
Madhusudan	200	
Khatav	105	
HYDRO ELECTRIC		
Andhra Valley Ord	1415	
Tata Hydro Ord	146/14	
Swadeshi	1335	
ELECTRIC		
Ahmedabad Electric	135	
Bombay Suburban	160	
Bombay Tram	126/4	

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If your nerves are making your life a misery—making you feel and look old, robbing you of all zest and enjoyment, you need a course of 'PHYLLOSAN' to revitalize all your physical and mental forces. In the natural process of reinvigoration and revitalization nerve troubles, depression and kindred ills disappear. You feel younger, better, more active, more vital.



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Indian Overseas Bank	49/8	
Reserve Bank	117	
Union Bank	6/1	
TEXTILES		
Amberia	1440	
Arjun	408	
Arvind	1163	
Asok	385	

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON
NINE POINTS DOWN
Rumours Of Devaluation In
Franc

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Franc opened at 160.12 and then weakened to 160.43 on unconfirmed rumours that the Cabinet was considering devaluation. However, it rallied to 162.37 at the close.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Cotton market was depressed following lower outside markets. Favourable crop reports and lack of any further developments in Washington also restrained operations.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Trading was narrow with lower overseas cables and reports of sale of Australian cargo to U. K. sentiment improved on news that Italy was contemplating purchases of Argentine wheat on barter system.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Scattered buying and better outside support influenced by unfavourable crop reports enabled prices to advance.

BOMBAY, April 28.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK
COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938	New York, April 28.
Previous closing	8.90
To-day's opening	8.86
Difference	—0.04
To-day's closing	8.81
Difference	—0.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938	Liverpool, April 28.
Previous closing	4.87
To-day's opening	4.87
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	4.80
Difference	—0.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 162.00
April August	Rs. 164.80

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York cotton was depressed following lower outside markets while favourable crop reports and lack of any further developments in Washington also restrained operations.

Trading in July commenced at 8.86 i.e. four points lower than last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and may liquidation with some outside selling while later further recession was caused by renewed selling with price falling to 8.81.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.78/8.77)	8.82/8.82
July (8.87/8.86)	8.87/8.86
October (8.96/8.95)	8.94/8.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 28.	May (4.71)	4.73
July (4.82)	4.84	
May (5.58)	5.58	
July (6.70)	6.72	

BOMBAY COTTON

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 165.12. Market was very quiet owing to lack of any stimulating news from outside, subsequent trading with listless with operators adopting waiting attitude. Closed quiet at Rs. 165.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 2.30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA	Indian Pekoe (1-1/4) 1-0 1/2
	Indian Pekoe higher (1-5/12) 1-7 1/4
	Ceylon Pekoe (1-1/4) 1-1 3/4
	Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9/12) 1-9 1/2

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (517 7/16) (May/June) paid and buyers) £17 9/16 (paid) and sellers Dunlop April (£20) £20 Lightning April (£19) £19

RUBBER

Spot (5 13/16 buyers) 5 13/16 buyers Forward July September (5 15/16 paid and buyers) 5 paid and sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay April May (£11 11/16 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers Linseed Calcutta April (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers Linseed La Plata April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers Groundnuts Coromandi May (£10 1/8 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

METALS

LONDON METALS

Tin (£164 1/2 buyers) £165 sellers. Steady) £164 1/2 buyers £164 3/4 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£15 buyers) £15 1/16 sellers. Barely steady) £15 3/16 buyers £15 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2) £44 to £44 3/4 Iron (112) 112

3 1/2 P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 98-7-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, April 28.	The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 53
Closing quotations on the previous day were:—	
Thursday, April 14	53 3/4
Tuesday, April 19	53 3/4
Wednesday, April 20	53 3/4
Thursday, April 21	53 1/8
Friday, April 22	53 1/2
Monday, April 25	53 1/2
Tuesday, April 26	53 1/2
Wednesday, April 27	53 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 27.	3 per cent Indian (£10. 1/4) £100 1/4
	3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93
	4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
	4 1/2 per cent Indian 1950-55 (£117 1/2) £117 1/2
	4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2
	5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4
	3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£100 1/2) £100 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70	(£107 1/2) £107 1/2
BRITISH FUNDS	2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
	3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 5/8) £102
	4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/8
	5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 5/8) £112 5/8
	3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 7/8) £101 1/4
	4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London Stock Exchange was quiet while Glitged securities also remained inert. Three and half per cent quoted at 59 1/2, unchanged from last.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14) 14	Hydro Electric (10 4 3/4) 4 1/2
	Electric Music Industry (13-10 1/2) 13-10
	Prinching Johnson (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
	Imperial Chemical (31-9) 32-4 1/2
	Woolworth New Ordinary (64-9) 65-3
	San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£60 3/4) £61
	Dunlop Rubber (30) 30
	Unilever Ordinary (37-10 1/2) 38-4 1/2
	Ford Motors (17-10 1/2) 18-3
	Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60 3/4) £61

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (16-9) 16-9	Donar Tea (41-3) 41-3
	Empire of India (27-6) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6	Gule Kelampungan (22-6) 22-6
	Rubber Plant Invest Trust (24-6) 24-6
	MINING SHARES
	Nandydrug (38-9) 38-4 1/2
	Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
	Rio Tinto (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
	East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-3
	Rand Mines (£18 1/4) £18 3/8

OIL SHARES

Assam Company (16-9) 16-9	Donar Tea (41-3) 41-3
	Empire of India (27-6) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£31) 29	Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 25-6
	Gule Kelampungan (22-6) 22-6
	Rubber Plant Invest Trust (24-6) 24-6
	MINING SHARES
	Nandydrug (38-9) 38-4 1/2
	Burma Corporation (10-1 1/2) 10-1 1/2
	Rio Tinto (£15 1/2) £15 1/2
	East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-3
	Rand Mines (£18 1/4) £18 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £16	Associated Portland (82-6) 83-9
	Trinidad Leads (98-9) 99-9
	Sub Nigel (£10 1/8) £10 3/8
	Spring Mines Split Shares (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
	Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7 7/8

VENEZUELA PERSIAN (24-4 1/2) 25-7 1/2

Anglo Iranian (78-9) 81-3	Burma Oil (115) 117-6
	Mexican Eagle (4-10 1/2) 4-8
	Shell Transport (85-7 1/2) 86-3
	Royal Dutch (£38 5/8) £38 7/8

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£56) £56	London, Midland and Scott Ordinary (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
	London North Eastern Def. (£3 3/8) £3 3/8
	Southern Def (£20 5/8) £20 5/8
	London Transport 5 p.c. (£128 1/2) £128 1/2
	London Transport "C" (£79 1/2) £78 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (New Stock) (dol 45 3/8) dol 45
General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 31
Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 28 5/8) dol 28 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 99 3/4) dol 99 3/4
Div (dol 98 1/2)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Buyers In Gold Minings
Wall Street Easier

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

The Stock Exchange was generally cheerful though settlement details often restricted business. Among the industrial and building were prominent. Gold minings attracted buyers though closing below the best on profit-taking. Elsewhere, Chinese were easier on fears that Anglo-Japanese customs talks were meeting with difficulties.

On Foreign Exchanges, Franc was weak on revival of unconfirmed rumours that the Cabinet was considering devaluation. Wall Street opened easier.

CAUCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Steadier

IN the Calcutta share market jutes ruled steadier again to-day, but business remained very small. In the case of a limited trading took place. Only a limited business was put through. In the Calcutta section Indian rons and speculative issues kept steady, while other industries disclosed very little importance. Government securities were unchanged. Following were closing quotations.

Securities—Two and threequarters per cent loan 1948-52 100-9 5/8, three per cent Government paper 90-2, three and half per cent G. P. 90-8, four per cent loan 1960-70 114-5 five per cent loan 1945-55 118-2 small lot.

Railways—Arrah Saharan 60 small odd lot, Mymenagah Bhaibar Bazar Rebate 101 small lot.

Cottons—Basanti Cotton 7-6, Birla Cotton 18-4, New Victoria annas 15, 12-2, Anglo-India 24-1, Chumalia 1-2, Ghusick and Muslia 2-4, small odd lot, New Beerbhoom 17-6, New Tetturya 1-2 small lot, Farasea 1, Ranegunge 30-14, Talcher 1-1, Union 20-12.

Jutes—Agarpara Ord 14-14, Do Prof. 12-2, Anglo-India 24-1, Chumalia 1-2, Chitavalash Pref. 89, Clive 19-4, Howrah 39-10, Hukumchand Ord. 6-1, Dr. Prof. 89, Kamarahatty 332, Kanakanarrah 290, Soorah 10.

Miscellaneous—Burma Corp. 6-9, Consolidated tin 4-13, Indian Copper 2-6, Tavoy tin 1-3, Jalmia Cement Pref. 86, Bengal Telephone Pref. 14-2, Jubbulpore Elec. 12-8, Patna Elec. 16, Hukumchand Steel Defd. 2-3, Indian Iron 28-10, Indian Malleable Casting 12-8, Marichals 1-3, Concord of India Insurance 5-4, Pref. B. I. Corporation ref. 148 small lot, Dunlop Rubber Ord. 12-10, small lot, Do Second Pref. 96-8, British Ceylon Corp. 5-8, Indo-Burma Petrol Pref. 125, Titagarh Paper First Pref. 166, Humayun Property Defd. 1-2, Assam Saws annas 15, Bengal Timber Pref. 153, small lot; Buland 9-12, small lot; Cawnpore 16-4, Murree Brewery 12, 10-2, Do. Pref. 98-8.

Teas—Gungaram 38-2, Juttibari 14-12, Lohar Valley 24-12, Rajnagar 6-4, Ex Div.

Debentures—Four per cent. 1914-74 1830 (£31) £31

Calcutta Port Trust 105-4. Small lot.

A. P.

LONDON PRODUCE

Cotton 18-4, New Victoria annas 15.
 Coals:—Bengal 301, Churulia 1-2,
 Ghusick and Muslia 2-4, small odd lot;
 New Beerbhoom 17-6, New Tetturya
 1-2 small lot, Farasea 1, Raneegeung
 30-14, Talcher 1-1, Union 20-12.

NEW YORK COFFEE

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8
-------------------------------	-------

LONDON RUBBER

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	5 7/8
--------------------------------------	-------

LINSEED OIL

Linseed oil London per cwt naked	24/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt naked	24/10 1/2
June August sellers	24/10 1/2

BANK RATE UNCHANGED AT 3 P. C.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

BOMBAY: April 28.

The Reserve Bank of India rate is unchanged at 3 per cent per annum.

LEADING LIGHTS OF THE BAR

(Continued from Page 6)

You ask him he will deny the designation most vehemently. He is English (which by the way does not leave us free from doubt, whether his great-grandmother was not a Jew). But the Bar boys will have it so and have their little joke, denials or no denials. I have inquired of them whence the origin of the application of this suffix to our Coltrane. "His nose," unanimously they shout, "that gives him away," and the Bar subscription lists. Where another Counsel of Coltrane's fabulous practice and standing subscribes Rs. 500, he will subscribe Rs. 5, or is it Rs. 10? Is his usual contribution? I forget.

Strong Personality

Coltrane came to Bombay from Rangoon. Bumped out of there he found a footing here. And a firm footing, too, for he is to-day one of the leaders of the Bombay Bar. Unlike other Englishmen whose only qualification sometimes has been a white skin, Coltrane owes his position at the top to sheer ability and hard work. Solicitors who feel that their client has a weak case promptly run to bag him, for they know that, however weak the case, he will put up a determined fight and carry the day. Determination and tenacity of purpose are characteristics that stand out in him. Strength—that is the first impression that one forms of him—his facial expression exudes it. A prominent jaw of the John Bull variety, with lines of firmness splitting his chin from ear to ear, a strong mouth, steel blue eyes with bushy eyebrows stuck over them, a high intellectual forehead, the whole a make-up of a strong personality.

Polished Delivery

Coltrane has the most polished delivery at this Bar. He speaks the Englishman's English. He alone amongst his brilliant colleagues brings out the true significance and force of every word he uses. He avoids the flamboyant verbosity of Bhulabhai Desai. He could never be guilty of falling into the slap-dash oratory of Jamsetji Kanga. But he has the fluency and polish of the one combined with the terseness and clarity of the other, with an added charm altogether his own. Every language has a soul of its own—so English Coltrane probes into the innermost senses of it making every word throb with ex-

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 22nd April 1938.

1. Demand Liabilities—	(a) In India	123,33,15,000
(b) In Burma	5,72,91,000	
2. Time Liabilities—	(a) In India	90,94,80,000
(b) In Burma	4,77,29,000	
3. Cash—	(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	5,45,95,000
(ii) In India	88,000	
(iii) In Burma	22,000	
(iv) Rupee Coin—	69,66,000	
(v) Subsidiary Coin—	30,51,000	
(vi) In India	1,16,000	
(vii) In Burma	1,16,000	
4. Balances with Reserve Bank—	(a) In India	14,15,80,000
(b) In Burma	118,84,62,000	
(c) Bills discounted—	(a) In India	6,80,76,000
(b) In Burma	30,21,000	

LONDON EXCHANGES

T 1 London on:—	New York	4.88.75
May sellers	160.12	
Berlin	12.40	
Madrid	80.00	
Montreal	5.01 1/2	
Amsterdam	8.96	
Brussels	29.59 3/4	
Milan	94.74	
Berne	21.69 1/4	
Prague	143.12	

LONDON PRODUCE

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels	
Unquoted.	
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
April May sellers	37/
Wheat South Australian parcels	
April sellers	3

NEW YORK COFFEE

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, April 28.

P and O s.s. Stratheden of 14234 reg tons Capt R Harrison arrived from London via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

L. Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt A Capurro arrived from Shanghai via Hongkong Manila Singapore Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

P and O s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams arrived from London via Southampton Marseilles Malta Port Said and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. Castalia of 4171 reg tons Capt R Hutchinson arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said Suez and Aden with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt R R Marsh arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi Mangrol and Veraval with passengers and general cargo.

Capt F Harrison arrived from Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

T. Morrison s.s. Jehangir of 2157 reg tons Capt P M Mirrless sailed for Jeddah via Karachi and Red Sea Ports with passengers and local cargo.

L. Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt A Capurro sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P and O s.s. Carthage of 7665 reg tons Capt H Williams sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China Japan Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons Capt W J Clark sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

J. Finlay s.s. Castilian of 1849 reg tons Capt B. E. Abbott sailed for Veraval via Port Okha and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

SHORT COVERING ON NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT UNFAVOURABLE

Better Co-operation Between President Roosevelt And Big Business To Promote Recovery

ON WEDNESDAY PRICES ON THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE ADVANCED ON SHORT COVERING. THE OFFICIAL WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE U. S. COTTON CROP WAS UNFAVOURABLE.

IT IS PREDICTED THAT BETTER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND BIG BUSINESS WOULD PROMOTE RECOVERY OF AMERICAN TRADE.

The cotton market rose steadily on the New York Cotton Exchange. Tenders against the Broad A/M contract (excluding today) total 15,150 bales. Already nearly four weeks of the tender period are over and, in view of the very small demand for Broad A/M, tenders cannot be considered excessive.

TRADING IN NEW CROP The opening of trading in new crop on Saturday last is possible the week's most interesting news. Broad A/M July-August 1938. A premium of Rs. 10 over the current market is being offered. With conditions rather more normal there might have been a considerable volume of switching by local long from old crop to new crop but with sentiment at present so much against the market there is little inducement for long to buy new crop at a 10-rupee premium. Should sentiment swing more in favour of the market this spread would widen but so long as local opinion is pessimistic a narrowing tendency should, we think, be in evidence. Extreme swings might be placed between say a 5-rupee premium and a 15-rupee premium. We are not putting that opinion on stamp and paper. It is merely stated in response to many requests for a view on this point.

EXPORT BUSINESS MEANWHILE is extremely slow and the domestic market almost equally slow. Nevertheless, with so much pessimism already in the price, we are inclined to recommend purchases of Broad A/M August in weak market.

PRIVILEGE CABLES—New York July highest (2.58 p.m.) 8.90+12 closed at a net decline of one point to 8.83+05. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON PRICES DECLINED 3 POINTS AT 8.86C PER LB.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 11 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices gained 10 points at 8.65C per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 6 points with July 4.81. There was hedging against outside weather. The market was quiet with ease of overseas markets and the proposed increase in income-tax. Later prices recovered on diminution of offerings and local covering together with firmness of New York and trade calling. The market closed at a net decline of one point to 4.80C. MIDDLING AMERICAN SPOT COTTON PRICES DECLINED 3 POINTS AT 8.86C PER LB.

EGYPTIAN COTTON Egyptian cotton futures market was steady. Giza futures gained 2 to 3 points and Upper gained 4 points. The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 5 points down to 3 points up and Ashmouni futures declined 4 to 9 points.

OPEN INTEREST Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly report: "From America there is little to report. The position is very much the same as it was last week. Only more so. The open interest, for instance, is smaller, 2,485,300 bales on April the 7th, it declined by 121,500 bales to 2,373,800 bales by the 21st. Although many of the May longs were swung forward quite a lot were liquidated and not to be replaced. And straddle reversing continues. We estimate that at least two-thirds of the American-East Indian straddle has now been reversed. All of which means reducing the open position in New York."

The process looks like continuing. But already 2 1/3 million bales are a ridiculously small reflection of the world supply of American cotton. And, as we have so often said, the cotton interest shows an almost complete absence of precaution against possible scares. So far there have been no scares. May be the world is acquiring a new tranquility. We hope so.

There was an interesting sidelight yesterday on affairs in Britain. A Reuters news sheet anticipated the note expansion necessary to meet the Easter holiday spending at £20 millions, against £10 millions last year. Holiday money can only be spent if it is first possessed. A week end at Blackpool cannot be had on the hire purchase system. On club savings may be yes, but there is a difference between the earnings of the worker and the earnings of the capitalist. The latter is the one who provides work and therefore money for the worker to spend. Scarcity of money is useless. The worker must find his way via cotton goods to cotton. It is largely a question of time.

For the immediate future we anticipate only small fluctuations in the American market. The small open position hardly allows of any serious decline. It does permit expansion. But that expansion, we suspect, will be slow.

Most of the cotton interest, so far as India is concerned, has this week been centred in Bombay.

Last week and, after a period of steadiness, again this week there have been scares concerning the rupee.

RUPEE POSITION The rupee position is interesting but, we maintain, not vulnerable. Published figures covering the 11 months April 1937 to February 1938 show that the balance of trade (including gold, silver and currency notes) in India's favour dropped to Rs. 30,38,00,000 from Rs. 22,22,00,000 the previous year. But the 1937-38 figures exclude Burma. Whereas Burma under the new Constitution is politically a separate entity, Burma and India are still one monetary unit, the Reserve Bank of India controlling the monetary machinery of both. Burma's balance of trade, amounting to some 11 thing over Rs. 22 crores for the 11 months in question is, in fact, a further balance in India's favour. Furthermore, imports contracted for during a spell of better business but arriving during a period of relative depression coinciding with exports reduced owing to well defined and mostly seasonal reasons constitute a set of circumstances which are a temporary phase rather than a permanent condition. And there is still the statutory obligation to hold 1/5-49/54.

A FLUTTER Curiously enough, while the rupee scare caused a flutter among straddlers, it quite failed to put any life into the local cotton market. Sentiment here is

BOMBAY COTTON GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 28 Following a rise of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 168 for Broad A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 165 1/2 on scattered selling. New Broad A/M delivery was quoted Rs. 175 1/2. The tone of the market was quiet. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened quiet at unchanged quotations. In the local market there was scattered selling and Broad A/M delivery declined to Rs. 165 1/2 while New Broad A/M was steady at Rs. 175 1/2. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broad A/M 1938	Rs. 162 10 0
Broad A/M 1939	165 4 0
Broad A/M 1940	175 8 0
Fine M. G.	145 14 0
Oomra May 1938	148 2 0
Oomra July 1938	148 2 0
Oomra D/J 1938	156 0 0
F. G. M. G.	123 0 0
Bengal May 1938	124 14 0
Bengal July 1938	124 14 0
Bengal D/J 1938	131 8 0

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, April 28 Eastern: Generally fair. Central: Partly cloudy, showers probable. Western: Partly cloudy and colder. Slight warmer. Light rains in Oklahoma and Texas. Forecast: Eastern Belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, April 28.	
Extra Spr-Fine Sup Fine FG Good	
Bengal U.P.	130 127 124 121
Punjab	130 127 124 121
Rajputana	130 127 124 121
C. P. No. 1	151 148 145 142
C. P. No. 2	159 156 153 150
Broad No. 2	168 166 164 162
Punjab-Ame.	188 185 182 179
Surat	218 215 212 209
Rajpipla	211 208 205 202
Navsari	225 222 219 216

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, April 28.	
Bengal Superfine	130/31
Bengal Fine	127/28
Bengal F.G.	124/25
C. P. No. 1	151/52
C. P. No. 2	153/54
Arvi	146/48
Amraoti	153/54
Ellichpur	147/49
Barar	136/40
Khandesh	138/42
Jalna/Sailu	151/52
Burwah/Sanavad	151/52
Khandwa	122/23
Harda/Khirkiya	151/53
Mathia	126/31
Malkapur	142/46
Bombay F.G.	156/57
Punjab F.G.	167/68
Punjab 28 F.	213/18
Sindh N.T.	178/81
Kampala	198/203
Jinja	217/17
Navsari	225/28
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	210/11

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, April 28.	
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yester. This Last	
day year, year.	
Khandesh	21 46,387 208,194
Central India	46 40,969 322,083
Barri and Nagar	695 137,670 165,812
Hyderabad-Gaonri	120 39,944 95,586
Barar	2,721 297,161 544,018
Central Provinces	455 64,458 111,190
Total Oomras	4,058 626,708 1,439,805
Pholera	1,394 75,738 84,025
N.W. Provinces	2,754 9,259
Rajputana	14,441 80,288
Sind-Punjab	1,080 489,399 304,887
Bombay	5,286 198,034 290,016
Coompta and Dharwar	967 24,373 34,470
Western-Northern	339 14,263 28,466
Cocanada	1 12 136
Tinnevely and Cam-	
boddy	133 1,811 7,576
American	173,944 10,556
Egyptian, African	
and Sudan	5,827 350,839 260,579
Comilla, Burma and	
other sorts	1,171 36
Total	18,805 1,858,638 2,549,935

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 21st April.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yester. This Last	
day year, year.	
Europe	982 208,874 359,778
Japan and China	300 472,879 1,069,231
Coast Ports	47,065 19,280
Up-country by Rail	263,209 193,586
Afloat in harbour for	
Europe China and	
Japan	16,315 16,201
Total	1,893 1,003,442 1,658,077

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date	751,200	648,500
27-4-38	12,000	9,000
Receipts Yesterday	52,500	49,900
27-4-38	282,400	168,800
Exports to date	231,800	138,400
27-4-38	123,900	97,900
Visible Supply	688,200	459,400
27-4-38	129,750	121,600
Quantity in sight	897,400	1,081,000
27-4-38	5,081-01	5,081-01
November	5,081-01	5,081-01
December	5,081-01	5,081-01
January	5,081-01	5,081-01
February	5,081-01	5,081-01
March	5,081-01	5,081-01
Middling Spot	4.86-03	4.86-03
10-12 a.m. quotations	4.86-03	4.86-03
May	4.86-03	4.86-03
October	4.86-03	4.86-03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 27	
April	4.76-01
May	4.76-01
June	4.81-01
July	4.87
August	4.90
September	4.94-01
October	4.99-01

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, April 28 Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £8-19-7. London Paris Exchange rate was 13 points down to 160.12. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.96 7/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d. to 18 13/16d. There was little speculative selling and support was poor. India bought at the decline and later on was buyer at 1/16th over fixed rate. New York Spot silver prices were unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed 15 to 60 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1-1 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turn and quotations were as under:—

Ready	35 0 9
Vaishakh delivery	35 0 6
Vaishakh Tejmandi	0 3 0
Chaitra delivery	34 5 6
Chaitra Tejmandi	0 5 6
Ready	49 5 6
Vaishakh delivery	49 4 0
Vaishakh Tejmandi	0 11 0
Chaitra delivery	48 11 0
Chaitra Tejmandi	1 4 0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 28 T. T. D. D. 1/5 13/16 Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 13/16 near 25/32 Forward Bank's buying T. T. D. D. 1/5 29/32 Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Bank's buying T. T. D. D. 1/5 3/32 NEW YORK Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 270 3/4 Bank's buying T. T. D. D. 278 PARIS Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 1,175 Bank's buying T. T. D. D. 1,200 JAPAN Bank's selling T. T. D. D. 78 1/2 Bank's buying T. T. D. D. 77 3/4 AMSTERDAM Bank's selling D. D. 66 3/8 Bank's buying D. D. 66 1/4 HONGKONG Bank's selling D. D. 64 1/2 Bank's buying D. D. 64 1/2 SHANGHAI Bank's selling D. D. 76 1/2 Bank's buying D. D. 75 1/2 SINGAPORE Bank's selling D. D. 157 1/2 Bank's buying D. D. 157 1/2 CROSS RATE—New York London 4.98 7/8 27th instant Hongkong London 1/2 1/4 28th instant Shanghai London 1/1 1/4 28th instant Java London 5.94 7/8 28th instant London Paris 160.12 27th instant London Belgium 29.59 3/4 27th instant London Switzerland 21.69 1/4 27th instant

LONDON METALS

London, April 27	
Copper	£40 1 3
Lead	£15 6 3
Spelter	£13 13 9
Tin	£185 12 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, April 28.	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£39-17-6
Standard copper 3 months	£40-2-0
Electrolytic copper	£40-10-0
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/8
Copper sheets	Rs. 45/0
Tone—Steady.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, April 27.	
May	£10-5-0
June	£10-5-0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 28.	
Groundnuts May—	27 1 3
Opening	27 1 3
Lowest	27 6 0
Highest	25 5 9
Closing	27 4 9
Groundnuts Aug.—	28 5 0
Opening	28 5 0
Lowest	28 6 0
Highest	28 6 0
Closing	28 8 9
Castor seeds May—	31 6 0
Opening	31 6 0
Lowest	31 6 0
Highest	31 6 0
Closing	31 9 0
Castor seeds Sept.—	31 5 0
Opening	32 2 0
Lowest	31 5 0
Highest	32 1 6
Closing	32 1 6

Indian Sterling Loans

London, April 27	
Call Loan London	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
5 per cent 1955/60	117 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1950/50	112 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New	42 1/2 steady.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 27	
Broad A/M 1938 opening	162 highest
162 1/2 lowest	162 closing
Broad A/M 1939 opening	164 3/8 highest
165 1/8 lowest	164 3/8 closing
Broad A/M 1940 opening	173 1/2 highest
174 1/4 lowest	173 1/2 closing
Oomra May opening	145 highest
147 lowest	145 closing
Oomra July opening	147 5/8 highest
147 1/2 lowest	147 1/4 closing
Oomra D/J opening	153 1/2 highest
154 1/2 lowest	153 1/2 closing
Bengal May opening	122 3/4 highest
122 1/2 lowest	122 3/4 closing
Bengal July opening	124 1/2 highest
124 1/2 lowest	124 1/2 closing
Bengal D/J opening	130 highest
130 lowest	130 closing
Oomra May opening	145 highest
147 lowest	145 closing
Oomra July opening	147 5/8 highest
147 1/2 lowest	147 1/4 closing
Oomra D/J opening	153 1/2 highest
154 1/2 lowest	153 1/2 closing
Bengal May opening	122 3/4 highest
122 1/2 lowest	122 3/4 closing
Bengal July opening	124 1/2 highest
124 1/2 lowest	124 1/2 closing
Bengal D/J opening	130 highest
130 lowest	130 closing
Oomra May opening	145 highest
147 lowest	145 closing
Oomra July opening	147 5/8 highest
147 1/2 lowest	147 1/4 closing
Oomra D/J opening	153 1/2 highest
154 1/2 lowest	153 1/2 closing
Bengal May opening	122 3/4 highest
122 1/2 lowest	122 3/4 closing
Bengal July opening	124 1/2 highest
124 1/2 lowest	124 1/2 closing
Bengal D/J opening	130 highest
130 lowest	130 closing

New York Sugar

New York, April 27.	
July	1.89
September	2.03
January	2.03

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 27	
SAKELS—	12.63-0
May	12.85-1
ASHMOUNI—	10.10-4
June	10.19-5
August	12.24-2
October	12.37-4

Pay In—May 8

Bombay, April 28 2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/8 3 per cent 1951/64 103/2 3 per cent 1941 102/13 3 per cent U. P. Bonds 98/12 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4 4 per cent 1942 Bonds 108/8 4 per cent 1960/70 114/10 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8 5 per cent 1939/44 105/12 5 per cent 1939/43 107/1 1/2 per cent 1938/43 101/10 TAX FREE LONDON 4 per cent 1933/83 113 5 per cent 1955 125 5 per cent 1945/55 112/4 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4 Note—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened today at Rs. 98/7, touched Rs. 98/6 to fall back again to Rs. 98/7. Turnover limited.

Pay Out—May 11

There was no new feature and it being the month-end evening up and exchanging the market was steady. There was scarcity of contracts for the current month but Professionals are inclined to offer the next month.

There is more disposition to await the dividends on Tata Steel shares which are likely to be fixed next week. In the meantime the market is likely to fluctuate irregularly without any definite price tendency.

Cotton mill shares were fairly steady and Bombay Dyeing shares after opening at Rs. 816/- advanced to Rs. 825/-.

Century Mill shares were steady at Rs. 223/- and Central India shares were placed at Rs. 225/-.

Kohinoor shares opened at Rs. 250/- and advanced to Rs. 254/-.

New Great shares closed at Rs. 210/- while Simplex shares hardened to Rs. 72/8.

Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 118/- and Andhras changed hands at Rs. 1420.

Hydros were placed at Rs. 147/- and Tata Power shares after opening at Rs. 1345/- declined to Rs. 1336/-.

Tata Steel Dfids. opened at

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroze Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1938

Opposition Tactics Exposed

**KHER'S HOME-TRUTHS
TELL ON M. L. A.s**

Slow Progress Of Emergency Measure In Bombay Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Time and again references have been made in the Bombay Legislative Assembly to the lengthy programme before the House and the long hours, through which the House had to sit to dispose of the business.

Daily Feature

In fact discussions on such topics have become almost a daily feature.

On Thursday again when the topic was raised and when a member asked the Leader of the House to state what would be the further programme before the present session of the Assembly, the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, took the opportunity to speak out his mind.

KHER SPEAKS OUT

"I should be honest," he said, "even at the risk of displeasing some members of the House."

He added that the way, the divisions were asked for and the dilatory tactics that appeared to have been adopted, made it impossible for him to foresee anything.

On Thursday as many as five divisions were asked for and the last division was on an amendment to change the word "may" into "shall" regarding the powers of the Commissioner of Police to examine certain witnesses in considering the cases of persons to be deported.

With heavy legislative programme that was long over-due and that was deliberately put off by the legislature of the past regime on the spacious plea that the hands of the new Legislature should not be tied, a heavy responsibility has been laid on the shoulders of the members.

STRANGE PLEA

And now one hears the strange plea on the part of some Opposition members that Government should put off their legislative programme till the ensuing session. Obviously for the convenience of the members, the vast public, who are to benefit by the legislation should have to suffer.

If only the Opposition members were as alive to the needs of the people of the Province, as they are sensitive about their rights to divide the House on

every possible opportunity that came their way, there would have been every likelihood of a greater part of the business now pending before the House being disposed off, with much benefit to the people of the Province.

HOME-TRUTHS TELL
The Prime Minister was never more justified in the uttering of the home-truths, which he uttered on Thursday and, as was expected, his words went to the hearts of those very members, who had loudly proclaimed that their rights were being encroached upon.

SPEAKER INTERVENES

The Speaker intervened and said that the House was not sitting in an atmosphere suitable to discuss this question. He thought that if they adjourned and again raised the matter the next day (Friday) when they met again, they might be able to come to some agreement.

As the House rose one came away with the impression that some members of the House felt that they were doing a favour to their electors by sitting in the legislature and participating in the proceedings of the House.

As for the actual business that was before the House, the dis-

(Continued on Page 9 Col 2)

On Unity Mission To Bombay



Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Dadar Station on Thursday morning. Photo shows: Mahatmaji, Seth Jammalal Bajaj and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel finding their way out of the crowds.

Subhas' Message To B. P. S. F.

**Literacy Campaign Is
Correct Lead From
Students**

Sri Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following message to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, in connection with the Literacy Campaign and Adult Education Scheme, launched by them:

"I am feeling like a criminal for not replying in time to your letter dated 13-3-38 and your subsequent telegram. But that does not mean that I have not been interested in your 'Literacy and Adult Education Campaign'."

On the contrary I am exceedingly happy to know of your plans and efforts in this connection. I wish you success with all my heart.

It would not be wise for us to comment in the present circumstances of our country that the exclusive efforts of Provincial Governments would suffice to solve the problem of mass illiteracy.

It is therefore gratifying to see Bombay Presidency Students' Federation rising to the occasion and making a bold effort to solve the problem of illiteracy in the western parts of India.

I shall follow your efforts with interest and I can assure you that your success in Bombay Presidency will serve as an inspira-

"JEHAD AGAINST MASS ILLITERACY"

Dr. Syed Mahmud Congratulates B. P. S. F.

The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, has sent the following telegraphic message to the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, in connection with the Literacy Campaign and Adult Education Scheme, launched by them and the Literacy Week in Bombay inaugurated last Monday by the Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlankar Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly:

"I am extremely pleased to find Bombay Presidency Students' Federation inaugurating Literacy League and hope students and teachers of entire Presidency will take up work earnestly during the coming long vacation. If one man teaches at least 20 illiterate adults, their number will reach to lakhs within next three months. The importance of this work cannot be too exaggerated. Chinese students do far more arduous work for their motherland. It is too much expect Indian students to devote little of their time to banish illiteracy. I hope your Federation will declare 'Jehad' against mass illiteracy."

In an earlier letter Mr. Syed Mahmud had spoken in warm praise of the Literacy scheme, and appealed to the generous public of Bombay to supply the students with necessary funds to carry out their national work.

tion to students and students' organizations in other provinces"

Shahidgunj Appeal To Privy Council

High Court Hears Petition For Leave

LAHORE, April 28

The petition for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the judgment and the decree of the full bench of the Lahore High Court in the Shahidgunj case, as also an application for the maintenance of the 'status quo' came up for hearing this morning, before the Chief Justice Sir Douglas Young, Mr. Justice Bhide and Mr. Justice Din Mohammad.

After hearing Malik Barkat Ali who appeared in support of the applications, the bench issued a notice to the opposite party and also directed an interim order to be issued for maintenance of the 'status quo' as prayed for.—A.P.

Arrested For Refusal To Furnish Security

LUCKNOW, April 28

Moulana Zafrul Muik, a Sunni leader and Secretary of the Madhe Sahaba Committee, who was asked to furnish securities in connection with the recent Shia-Sunni riots, having declined to do so was arrested to-day.—United Press.

Immediate Needs Of Indian Labour

**N. M. Joshi Stresses Urgency of
Social Insurance And
Housing Problem**

Mr. N. M. Joshi laid the greatest emphasis on Social Insurance speaking on Thursday evening on the "Immediate needs of Indian Labour" at a meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Group held at the Green's Hotel.

WHAT LABOUR LACKS

The main features of the present conditions of Indian Labour were, according to him, low standard of life and insecurity of service. Legislation had progressively improved in these directions, but still there was much to be achieved.

IMMEDIATE NEED

The most immediate need of the labourer was a scheme of Social Insurance, which would give him adequate protection during sickness, unemployment and old age. True, there were objections against the scheme but these could be overcome. The insurance scheme, he thought, should be started by the Government and not by the Trade Unions or Employers. Further it must be a compulsory scheme. It should also be a unified scheme.

Next in importance was the raising of the present scale of wages, which was lamentably low. Standard of life depended on a great extent on wages and housing. There should be a minimum scale of wages for unorganised as well as organised labour.

HOUSING PROBLEM

Housing conditions, he said were very insanitary and inadequate.

Private enterprise was not likely to be of much use in this direction. The responsibility for housing industrial labour should be that of the Municipality aided by the Government.

There should also be reduction in hours of work. The question was whether legislation should be central or provincial. The financial condition of the Central Government was much better and it was preferable that the Central legislature should take up legislation in this matter. If they were reluctant to do so, the Provincial Government must tackle the question. It would be better if the Labour Ministers of the different provinces would meet and discuss the question.

Some of those present put questions to the speaker which were answered satisfactorily.

Mr. D. R. Banaji presided. Mr. R. V. Taylor proposed a vote of thanks.

PROMOTING CLASS HATRED?

**Ittihad-i-Millat Official
Arrested**

LAHORE, April 28.

The local police raided this afternoon the camp of the Ittihad-i-Millat and arrested Mr. Agha Waheed-ud-din Kashmiri, office secretary of Ittihad-i-Millat.

The arrest has been made under Sec 153-A I. P. C. (promoting enmity or hatred between different classes of His Majesty's subjects) in connection with a speech delivered by him at a public meeting recently.—A. P.

Public Accounts Committee

SIMLA, April 28.

The Public Accounts Committee will meet in Simla from July 14 to July 26.

The Military Accounts Committee will meet on July 12 and 13. The Committee will meet on July 27 again, for the adoption of the draft report.—United Press.

ECHO OF BIHTA DISASTER

**Expert From England To
Hold Inquiry Into Work-
ing Of XB Engines**

(From Our Correspondent)

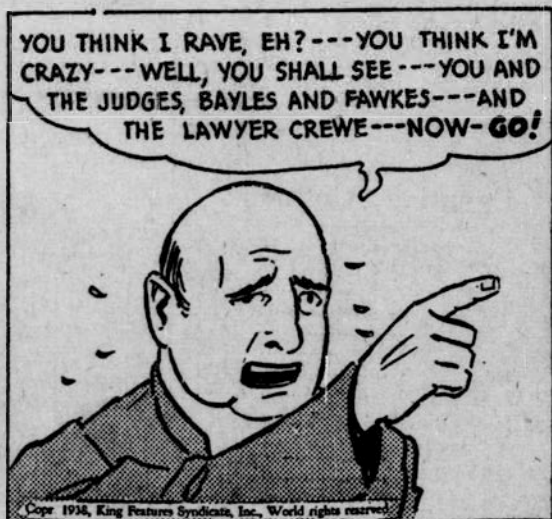
I understand that the services of an expert engineer from England are likely to be requisitioned for the proposed Committee of inquiry into the working of XB engines recommended in the Thomas Report. In the meantime the Railway Board are reported to be collecting all necessary materials regarding these engines for the Enquiry Committee. Two officers of Central Standards Office, who were due to go to England this month, have been detained and asked to conduct test experiments on XB engine and on the track. Their report will also be sent to the Enquiry Committee.

An interesting fact, which has now come to light, is that what is known as the Sevenoaks Railway Accident in England twelve years back is in many ways practically on all fours with Bihta disaster. The results of technical and judicial enquiries which followed the Sevenoaks accident are likely to be of help to the Committee. There are at present nearly hundred XB engines in use on Indian State Railways. The fact that the Bihta accident is the first accident with XB engines in the history of Indian Railways and that in the Sevenoaks case the cause of the accident was attributed to the sudden submerging of track, due to rain, appears to be responsible for the view held in Railway circles that there is no defect in XB engines. It has been decided, however, to carry out a thorough examination of XB engines and hold a full technical enquiry by an Expert Committee.

The Billimoria Cricket Shield was again won by the Muslim High School, Panchgani, on the 27th instant. The Muslims played the Semi-Finals with the Hindus and the Finals with the European Boys' High School. The Muslims won by 288 runs.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



THE GALLOW'S HAND